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Province of Ontario, Canada



ONTARIO

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# CANADA

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Farming

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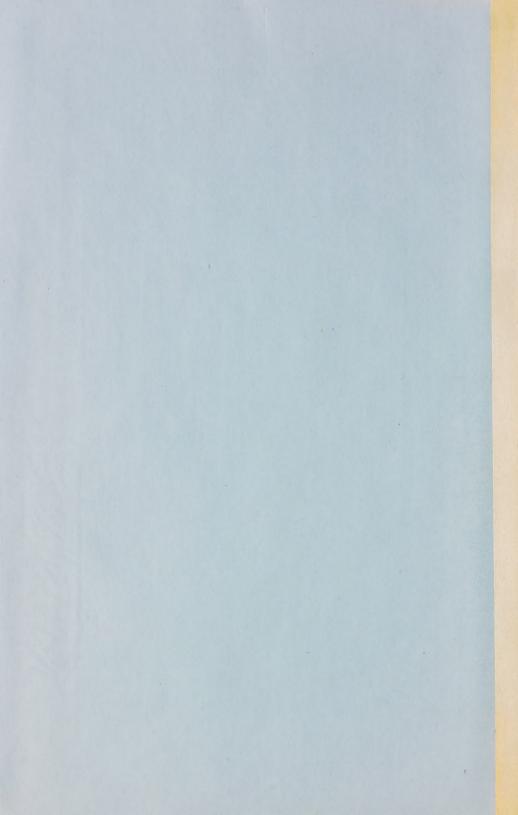
Fisheries

Manufactures

Education, Etc.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO





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THE

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

CANADA

SITUATION AND SIZE

CLIMATE

PRODUCTS

RESOURCES

PROGRESS

AND ADVANTAGES

Prepared by direction of the Honourable James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, 1909.

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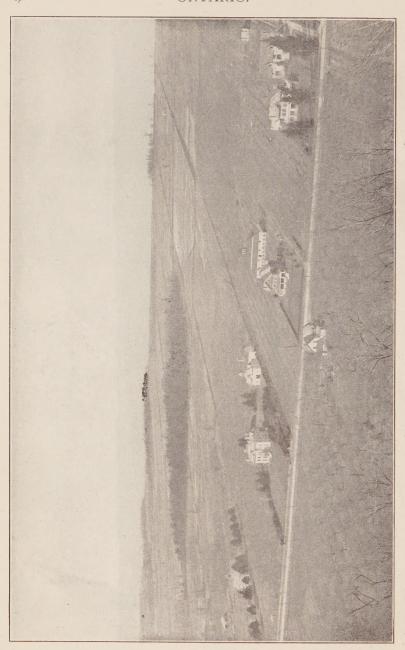
#### ONTARIO.

#### Situation and Size.

Ontario, Canada, is a wedgelike province, bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec and the River St. Lawrence, on the west by Manitoba, on the north by Keewatin and James Bay (an extension of Hudson Bay), and on the south by the Great Lakes and the United States. It is seven hundred and fifty miles at its longest from north to south, one thousand miles from east to west, and it covers an area of about two hundred thousand square miles, or seventy-eight thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland.

#### Climate.

In a province so large in area it would be impossible to expect a uniform climate in every part. Altitude, lake and prevailing wind have their governing influences on the temperature. Generally speaking, the heat of summer is strong, but not continuous enough to enervate as in southern climates, while the frost of winter is sharp, in high northern parts intense, but everywhere bracing. In winter the temperature of the northern part of the province is inore uniform than in the south, but in spring and summer the variation is less marked. Summer extends from early in June till late in September, autumn from then till the end of November. winter till the end of March, and spring till the beginning of June. There are no serious droughts or frosts hurtful to crops. The precipitation is sufficient, and there is no need for irrigation. Fogs and injurious winds are uncommon. The air is dry, and the sky is clear like the azure of Italy. The duration of bright sunshine is remarkable. Though latitude is not enough to go by, vet in a country whose southern boundary touches the same latitude as the south of France a beautiful sky need not be a marvel. The fall is particularly pleasant. To people from the humid atmosphere of the British Isles the climate is exhilarating, and the prolonged period of unclouded sky is delightful.



#### Soil.

Ontario is not a country of hills, but of a character gently undulating, as in England. In Old or Southern Ontario the nature of the soil is usually clay loam or sandy loam, rich and retentive. With such a climate the soil is capable of a great diversity of products and the best results, direct or indirect, in cereals, roots and fruits, in live stock and in dairy produce. A large proportion of the land is of excellent quality. In New or Northern Ontario the clay is deep and more easily worked. Sixteen million acres of good arable land have been discovered in that region within recent years. Wheat has been produced there which is of as good a quality as Manitoba No. I hard. Northern Ontario is about three times the size of Southern Ontario, and offers great inducement to the intending farmer, as does the whole province.

### Agriculture.

Ontario is the richest, best developed and most populous province in the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, its vast resources are practically only at the beginning of development; while its population, estimated at 2,249,258, is relatively small, only 20 per cent. of the province being thickly settled. Although its mineral resources, especially in nickel and silver, are of universal interest; its forests among the largest in the world, giving grand opportunities to the lumbering industry, and its manufactures considerable; yet Ontario is in the first place an agricultural country. Over fourteen million acres are cleared. In the more populous parts there are 175,000 farms whose value ranges from \$1,000 upward to \$50,000 and over. The field crop is between one-third and one-half of the total value for the whole Dominion. Agricultural produce has increased 60 per cent. in value during fifteen years. And there are over a thousand million dollars invested in lands, implements, buildings and stock, while there is an annual production of almost three hundred millions. "The agricultural interests of the Province of Ontario are second to none of any country or state of equal size on the Continent of America."

### Mixed Farming.

Though still great in grain-production Ontario as an agricultural province is not what it used to be; it has undergone a trans-



Farm Barns.

formation from grain-growing for export, into dairying, stockraising and fruit-growing. "The fact that Ontario alone among the provinces has not recorded a material increase in grain production for the present year (1909) need not occasion any regrets. The farmers of Ontario have learned the wisdom of selling their grain on the hoof, and also the wisdom of growing crops that make beef. The lesson that Ontario has learned must be taken to heart by the other provinces, and the sooner this is done the less trouble there will be over exhausted soils and periodical labor problems."-Globe. In the words of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture: "Years ago the crops were taken to the market; but that day has long gone by, and Ontario is no longer a great grainproducing province for export. What are we doing with it? We have our barns, our cattle and our sheep and swine; and now instead of putting this wheat and oats and barley into the waggon or sleigh and hauling it to town or selling it for cash, it is fed to the cattle and the hogs and sells as milk, butter, cheese, bacon or beef." Besides this, the province brings immense quantities of grain from the West. It has found that dairying is more profitable than grain-growing. An official from the Dairy Department of

one of the great provinces of the Northwest says: "Our revenue from dairy products is nothing like what it is in Ontario. We are in the state Ontario was thirty years ago," but he adds in effect that his province is following hopefully in the same line. Three-quarters of the dairy product of Canada comes from Ontario. The Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario says: "Our Canadian cheese still occupies the proud position of being the largest amount sent to the markets of Great Britain, of all the countries of the world, and has a reputation in these markets that other countries might envy. This enviable reputation has been obtained by education through various channels, among which are dairy schools, dairy instructors, sanitary inspectors, the holding of special dairy meetings, the disseminating of dairy literature, and the holding of conventions, all of which have been liberally assisted by the Department of Agriculture of the Ontario Government."

Ideal conditions exist for the raising of pure bred stock. In an address at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 11th, 1907, the Hon. Nelson Monteith, then Minister of Agriculture, said: "When we find the stock-breeders of this province going over to the neighbouring Republic, and so emphatically proving their superiority as they did at the recent exhibition at Chicago, we feel pride in their success and prowess as breeders and judges of live stock." Another speaker at the Provincial Winter Fair, said: "I do not believe that any man who feels kindly to the people of this country should miss an opportunity to congratulate the boys from the Agricultural College on their great achievement at Chicago last week. I said once before to-day that behind all the good cattle we have in this country we must have the men, and we must have the boys to build on, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to congratulate the boys at the College on winning that trophy, and I do not think we can repeat it too often. I also wish to congratulate the men who exhibited sheep there. I presume a great many of you here to-night are sheep-men. The winning of prizes at Chicago by sheep from Ontario will be a great benefit to the sheep-breeders. I also wish to congratulate the horse-breeders on their exhibit in Chicago. It was a wonderful sight at that great International Show when the Clydesdales came out to show for the sweepstakes, that there was nobody represented there but Canadian breeders and importers, and it was a repetition of what happened last year in two of the most important classes there, the



Silo Filling.

Clydesdales and the Hackney horses. When they showed for the sweepstakes there were only Canadians in the ring, and that is the reason why every man in this Dominion should feel proud of himself and his associates." At the same Provincial Fair the Hon. Adam Beck said: "We have convinced the Americans that the Canadian horses are the best on the continent of America. . . . You proved in Chicago the other day, that you can produce a better steer, a better cow, and a better sheep. . . . But come back to the horse for a moment, we have demonstrated that we can produce in this country cattle, sheep and swine that compare with any in the world. I had the pleasure of seeing Canadian horses a few months ago demonstrate and accomplish something I never would have believed they could do, because I did not know what competition we would be up against. Canadian horses went to the Old Land, horses bred in the Province of Ontario, and after a voyage of two weeks they went in competition with the world, in competition with the country that is acknowledged the world over as the king of horse-breeding countries, England and Ireland, and with only two days' rest they went into competition, and seven horses secured thirteen ribbons. . . . They were in competition with the best horses of the United States, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, England and Ireland. Why did they win? Not because they were Canadian, not because they had advantage in any way. The judges were composed of Frenchmen, English and American. They were most satisfactory judges, men who know their business, and men who don't make mistakes, but men who give their judgment on merits. The great victory was for Canada. . . . I say, therefore, don't relinquish or relent or become discouraged in the breeding of horses. Apply the same business and business energy to horse-breeding that you are applying to cattle breeding and you will have a product that will be as remunerative as any other product that you can raise on the farm." Speaking at the Ottawa Show in January, 1908, the Minister of Agriculture said: "It is for us, having in our charge such a vast heritage as we have in this Province of Ontario, representing the value of one billion, one hundred and eighty million of dollars, it is important that we, having this great trust, should see to it that we make it return a large production for our labour and the capital invested. Our beef interests during the last ten years have mounted up from twelve million to some twenty-nine million dollars in the Province of Ontario. Our hog and bacon interests have increased from some ten million to twenty-two million dollars. These figures are tremendous, and they show the vastly increasing revenues coming into the hands of our farmers. Our dairy products have increased from about ten millions to between seventeen and eighteen million dollars, a larger income to-day than ten years ago in these several lines I have mentioned."

Dairying.

Dailying.	
The Director of Dairying for the Province gives the following	S
statistics and information for the year 1908:	1963
Number of cheese factories 1177	140
Number of creameries 97	
_	
1274	
Milk delivered at cheese factorieslbs. 1,661,039,751	
Cheese produced therefromlbs. 120,624,436	
Value of cheese \$13,106,919	
Butter manufactured at creamerieslbs. 9,895,109	
Total cash value of butter \$2,355,170	



An Ontario Farm Herd.

Over and above these figures the total value of milk as such and the butter made on the farms was over ten million dollars. The supply of milk for the cities is becoming more and more important. The average value of dairy products for the past five years is, at least, thirty million dollars, and in two or three banner years reached, at least, thirty-five millions. Prices are higher, but two unfavourable seasons in succession resulted in a slight decrease of dairy cattle. The farmers are now paying more attention to the selection of cows. A good deal of pure bred blood is being introduced throughout the province, and a number of farmers are using the weigh scales and Babcock Test as a means to assist them in weeding out unprofitable animals. The result is that the average production of the dairy is gradually increasing. The Provincial Department of Agriculture is spending a good deal of money in the interest of dairy education and instruction, and is encouraged in this work by the response on the part of the producers and factorymen in keeping their premises in an up-to-date sanitary condition and in handling the milk in a cleanly, careful manner. Provision has been made for the registering of all factories and granting of certificates to makers, the former to come into operation at the beginning of 1910, and the latter at the beginning of 1911. All this legislation and expenditure of funds is bound to exert a helpful influence upon the dairy industry of the province.

Regarding export, already touched on under "Mixed Farming," Commissioner Ruddick said at a convention held in January, 1909: "Decrease in the export of Canadian dairy produce has been looked upon in some quarters as an actual decline of the industry in this country. I do not think that view of the matter is justified if we consider all the facts which bear on the question. In the first place the seasons of 1907 and 1908 were extremely unfavourable for the production of milk in the principal dairving districts, while on the other hand the seasons of 1903 and 1904 were quite the reverse. The increase in the condensed milk industry has also had an appreciable effect on cheese and butter production, but the main reason for the decrease in the exports is to be found in the increased home consumption. As it appears to me there are three factors which have contributed to this increase. First, there is the growth of population. There are probably 1,000,000 more people in Canada at the present moment than there were in 1904. I should say that that number of people would consume at least 20,000,000



FRUIT.

pounds of butter, and milk and cheese equal to another 10,000,000 pounds. Then there is the increased purchasing power of the people as a whole, which permits them to spread the butter more thickly and to indulge to a greater extent in the use of cream, ice cream and other products. Last, but probably not least, the improvement in the quality of butter has encouraged a tremendous increase in its general consumption. Taking all three factors together, I think it is safe to say the falling off in exports is fully equalled by the increase in home consumption. I see no reason whatever to deplore the fact of our decreased exports. On the contrary, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have found another outlet in the enlarged home market. The lesson for us is that we should give more attention to our home trade, which has always been of more importance than we have generally recognized. I have only to state that we consume in Canada in the shape of milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk over two-thirds of our total dairy production. . . . Perhaps one of the best arguments that can be used in favour of dairying as a profitable branch of farming is to point to those districts or counties where it has been most extensively followed, for there you will find the most prosperous farming communities."

Reports from wholesale merchants in Montreal and other places are to the effect that the quality of dairy goods is of a higher standard than in previous years. The quality of cheese was never so good as in 1909, and there is a greater uniformity than before. This strengthens the country in the line of exportation. Canada gets better prices than the United States for cheese sent to the British Isles. The prospects for Ontario at home and abroad were

never brighter.

# Fruit.

There are 338,255 acres of orchard, vineyard and small fruits. The chief fruits are the apple, peach, pear, grape, quince, plum, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, black and red currant. For their production the soil is suitable and the climate is ideal, with adequate rainfall to render irrigation unnecessary, and the reputation of the product is excellent. Nearly every farmer has an orchard. The yield of apples in one year exceeded 35,000,000 bushels.

Ontario is the home of the king of fruits. It has yet vast unplanted areas suitable for producing apples, and in view of advancing prices and the splendid quality of the product many farmers are seriously thinking of devoting much more attention to that promising industry. Co-operative societies of fruit growers, about thirty-seven in number, through whom part of the apple output is shipped, have enabled the farmers to secure double prices. But most of it is bought in barrel or bulk by dealers who ship it in carloads over the Atlantic.

There is a large and increasing market in Great Britain and the United States, with big returns, 700,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of apples being the annual export, chiefly to the former, while from 200,000 to 300,000 barrels go to the Western Provinces of the Dominion. It would be hard to restrict the extent of the demand yet more and more to be made upon Ontario by the immense territory less favorable for fruit-growing—the prairie of the Northwest.

That section, so rich in cereal capability, is, nevertheless, too low in winter temperature (except for small fruits) to admit of the successful cultivation of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums and cherries, and must therefore depend on other parts for its supply. It was not, however, till recently a profitable market for large consignments of fruit from Ontario, owing to the meagreness of its population. But now the population alongside the railways is large enough to receive carloads, and big warehouses are being built there to distribute the fruit and grapple with the rapidly-growing demand—a demand so great that Ontario cannot as yet keep pace with it. To advance from a shipment of two carloads to perhaps two hundred within three years from a part of the Province, presents a prospect to the fruit-grower that is most inviting. The local market in Ontario is also increasing continually, due to the growth of population. Transportation facilities are unsurpassed, and the Province as central commands an advantageous position for both the western and the eastern markets.

The output of grapes in Ontario is estimated at about 20,000 tons per year, and at a value of \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. Peaches, for which the Province is famous, plums and the small fruits fetch fine prices. Again, there are in the Province sixty-four factories for canning and preserving fruit, representing an industry that will yield to the fruit-grower from 10 to 20 per cent. on his investment, and other such factories are being projected. From these already in operation there is an aggregate return to the farmers of \$800,000.

The position of Ontario as a fruit-producing province is indi-



cated in the following quotation from the Toronto Mail and Empire, of Sept. 11, 1909, in connection with a report of the Canadian National Exhibition: "That the Province of Ontario is still the premier fruit-producing province of the Dominion is aptly and ably proven by the extensive exhibit which has been maintained in the Horticultural Building by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The space is used to the greatest advantage, so that the resources of the province are seen at their best. The exhibit was divided into four sections, these being the Ontario Agricultural College, Northern Ontario, Ontario fruit and the exhibit of corn. Four attendants have been kept busy for two weeks answering the innumerable questions asked by farmers and others. The fruit section has been greatly admired and very favourably commented upon. Grapes could not be exhibited at all until the second week of the Exhibition. It is almost the same with apples, and on that account a special exhibit of peaches and plums, which are just at their best at this time of the year, was made. The fruits shown are all standard varieties, pears, plums, peaches, and summer varieties of apples. It was felt this year that there should be a big display of peaches shown, as Ontario can raise that fruit to perfection."

Progressive as is the Province of British Columbia, "its grapes are as yet a novelty on the market," for "grape culture on a commercial basis can scarcely be said to be established in the province"; but "horticulturists in the 'dry belt' will be encouraged to set out vineyards, and in time that part of British Columbia will rival Ontario's famed Niagara Peninsula as a producer of grapes and peaches."—(Handbook of British Columbia, p. 49). The rivalry of a sister-province will do no harm to Ontario, in view of the rapidly coming great population of Canada. Meantime Ontario accepts the compliment that she leads.

Ontario produces 75 per cent. of all fruits grown in Canada, 60 per cent. of the plums, 70 per cent. of the apples, 80 per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and 99 per cent. of the peaches and grapes. And yet as regards the fruit industry the province is not much more than in its infancy.

The intending fruit-grower may have almost any amount of acreage at reasonable figures, and only a comparatively small capital is required. There is a tariff which affords him protection from imported fruit. He is assisted and encouraged by co-operative societies, and has the practical consideration of the Provincial



Dwarf Pear Orellard.

Department of Agriculture. If he be an immigrant, and on the lookout for a fruit farm, he will be wise to stay some time in the province that he may gain information and experience before making an investment. Certain conditions of soil or topography may imply great differences of value for fruit production in locations not far apart. The intending purchaser should not fail to write to or consult the Department of Agriculture for the Province.

#### STATISTICS.

### Temperature.

Table showing the temperature at four of the principal stations of Ontario for February and July, 1908, also the annual mean for each station:

Months.	*London.	Toronto.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.
February—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
Highest	45.0	44.3	43.0	37.0
Lowest	20.0	-17.5	-33.0	-23.0
Mean highest	26.9	27.3	21.6	188
Mean lowest	9.5	11.2	— I.4	3.0
Monthly mean	18.2	19.3	10.1	10.9
July—				
Highest	93.5	92.2	91.0	94.0
Lowest	47.5	51.7	45.0	51.0
Mean highest	83.7	81.6	78 3	82.7
Mean lowest	58.6	59.8	56 3	61.1
Month y mean	71.2	70.7	67.3	71.9
Annual mean	46.7	46.7	41.1	42.2

<sup>\*</sup> I.ondon is 120 miles south-west of Toronto; Gravenhurst, 111 miles north; Ottawa, 256 northeast.

Table showing the monthly average temperature for February and July derived from the 27 years, 1882-1908, also the annual mean at each station for the same period:

Months.	London.	Toronto.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa,
Fe¹ ruary— Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean July— Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean Annual mean	Deg. 46.1 -123 28.1 113 19.7 91.4 43.8 80.0 57.3 68.6 44.9	Deg. 44.18.4 28.4 12.9 20.7 90.5 48.3 78.7 58.5 68.6 44.7	Deg. 42.026.8 24.7 2.9 13.8 89.1 43.0 78.2 55.5 66.8 41.3	Deg. 40.121.0 21.7 3.1 12.4 91.0 47.3 79.1 58.4 68.7 41.2

# Rain and Snow.

Average fall for the province during the year 1908, also the average derived from the 27 years, 1882-1908:

Year.	Rain.		Sno	)W.
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
1908	18.76	65	85.3	40
1882-1908	24.30	85	73.2	40

Precipitation in the several districts of the province during 1908, also the average derived from the 27 years, 1882-1908:

District.	Year.	Total Inch	es for Year
West and Southwest """ Northwest and North """ Cen're "" East and Northeast """	1882-1908 1908 1882-1908 1908 1882-1908	Rain.  13.82 26.16 18.57 23.73 22.57 24.31 20.11 23.03	Snow.  69 4 56.7 107.7 98.7 76.4 62.5 87.3 75.1

#### Sunshine.

Number of hours the sun was above the horizon in 1908, the hours of registered sunlight for July and December, the total for the year, and the average derived from the 27 years, 1882-1908:

	July.	Dec.	Year.
Sun above the horizon Toronto—1908	Hours. 470.9 321.3 282.7 284.0 244.3 295.4 265.6	Hours.  274-3 60.8 63.4 74-7 56.8 61.6 59-7	Hours. 4463.3 2167.5 2049.0 1995.4 1874.7 2038.5 1939.6

#### Farm Produce.

The area, yield and market value of farm produce for the years 1908 and 1899, and the average for 27 years from 1882 to 1908, as per Report of Bureau of Industries, are as follows:

Fall Wheat.	1908.	1899.	1882-1908.
Acres	679,642	1,049,691	862,770
Bushels Bushels per acre		14,439,827	17,876,453 20.7
Market value\$		\$9,631,365	\$14,126,153
Spring Wheat.			
Acres	142,124	398,726	393,488
Bushels	2,197,716	7,041,317	6,243,677 15.9
Bushels per acre  Market value	15.5 \$1,996,230	17.7 \$4,682,476	\$5,041,060
Warker value	φ1,990,230	44,00-,47	107 17
Barley.			
Acres	734,029	490,374	651,681
Bushels	20,888,569	14,830,891	18,054,233
Bushels per acre	28.5	30.2	27.7
Market value	\$10,943,788	\$5,858,302	\$8,601,994
Oats.			
Acres	2,774,259	2,363,778	2,164,345
Bushels		89,897,724	77,367,975
Bushels per acre		38.0	35.7
Market value	\$38,986,985	\$24,901,670	\$25,394,740
Peas.			
Acres	. 396,642	743,139	636,642
Bushels		15,140,790	12,369,822
Bushels per acre		20.4	19.4
Market value	. \$6,121,449	\$8,675,673	\$7,368,378
Beans.			
Acres	. 46,477	40,485	41,937
Bushels	. 783,787	651,009	717,867
Bushels per acre		16.1 \$703,090	17.1 \$808,615
Market value	. \$1,160,103	p/03,090	φ300,013

Rye.	1908.	1899.	1882-1908
Acres	87,908	137,824	117,176
Bushels	1,453,616	2,284,826	1,916,187
Bushels per acre	16.5	16.6	16.4
Market value	\$1,012,953	\$1,142,423	\$1,013,522
Buckwheat.			
Acres	7.10.604		
Bushels	140,005	132,082	101,980
Bushels per acre	3,323,008	2,203,299	2,019,728
Market value	23.6	16.7	19.8
mande valle	\$1,799,090	\$1,002,501	\$867,965
Indian Corn for husking.			
Acres	299,690	333,500	308,485
Bushels	23,601,122	21,673,234	21,919,691
Bushels per acre	78.8	65.0	71.1
Market value	\$9,440,336	\$4,291,300	\$6,603,106
Indian Corn for Silo.			
Acres	222 752	THI OOF	
Tons (green)	2.729,265	171,935	175,794
Tons per acre	z./29,205	1,697,755 9.87	2,009,849
Market value	\$5 158 520	\$3,395,510	11.43
	Ψ3,430,330	Ψ3,395,510	\$4,019,698
Potatoes.			
Acres	166,974	168,148	156,641
Bushels	18,517,642	19,933,366	17,944,924
Bushels per acre	III	110	109
Market value	\$8,874,201	\$6,538,144	\$7,557,030
Carrots.			
Acres	4,080	11,891	9,750
Bushels	1,120,145	3,674,035	3,377,971
Bushels per acre	275	309	346
Market value	\$140,018	\$459,254	\$422,246
		. 1007 01	
Mangel-Wurzels.			
Acres	67,937		
Bushels	29,870,960	20,898,387	

	1899.	
Bushels per acre 440  Market value \$2,389,677	391	460 \$1,450,950
Market value \$2,309,0//	\$1,0/1,0/1	\$1,450,950
Turnips.		
Acres 120,920	153,440	127,275
Bushels 41,210,189	58,078,390	54,596,496
Bushels per acre 341	379	429
Market value \$4,121,019	\$5,807,839	\$5,459,650
Sugar Beets.		
Acres 17,453		
Bushels 7,004,748		
Bushels per acre 401		
Market value \$840,570		
In 1907 "other roots" (sugar be showed 90,025 acres, yielding 40,082,85 457. There are no further statistics to	59 bushels, va	lued at \$3,607,-
Hay and Clover.		
Acres 3,253,141		2,559,323
Tons 4,635,287		3,746,155
Tons per acre 1.42		1.46
Market value\$47,696,579	\$27,010,003	\$34,175,289
Mixed Grains.		
Pasture acres 3,326,169		
Acres 456,049		
Bushels 15,354.350		
Bushels per acre 33.7		
Value \$8,444,893		
All Field Crops, excluding Orchard, V Grains.	ineyard, Pasi	ture and Mixed
Acres 9,165,634	8,753,926	8,242,256
Per acre 16.98	12.08	14.61
Value\$155,632,389	\$105,771,321	\$120,455,135

Value, including mixed

grains ......\$164,077,282

# Ratios under Crop.

Number of acres under the various crops in 1908 and in 1899 per 1,000 acres of cleared land, together with the average for the 27 years, 1882-1908:

	1908.	1899.	1882-1908
Fall Wheat	48.1	81.0	69.5
Spring Wheat	IO.I	30.4	31.7
Barley	51,0	37.4	52.5
Oats	196.3	180.3	174.4
Peas	28.1	56.7	51.3
Beans	3.3	3.1	3.4
Rye	6.2	10.5	9.4
Buckwheat	9.9	10.1	8.2
Corn	37.7	38.6	30.4
Potatoes	11.8	12.8	12.6
*Other Field Crops	14.9	16.6	14.2
Hay and Clover		191.3	206.2
Mixed Grains	32.3		

<sup>\*</sup>This includes carrots, mangel wurzels, turnips and beets.

## Tobacco.

The estimated area set apart for tobacco in 1909 is 4,101 acres, of which 3,558 are in Essex and Kent, and the probable value of which will be five million dollars.

# Horses and Cattle.

Number and value of horses and cattle on hand July 1, 1908, and in 1899:

	1908		1899		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Horses, all ages Horses sold Milch cows Other cattle Total cattle Cattle sold	726,471 71 214 1,113,374 1,711,485 2,824,859 798,062	\$85,847,391 8,878,225 41,083 586 36.171,681 77.255,267 27,733,956	615,524 45,367 974,474 1,343,887 2,318 355 555,583	\$42,713,557 3,204,006 29,536 307 23 402,193 52,938,500 17,303,426	

#### Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

Number and value on hand July 1, 1908, and in 1899:

	1908		189	9
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sheep and lambs Sheep & lambs sold Swine Swine sold Poultry, all classes. Poultry sold	1,143 898 545,320 1.818,763 2,129 944 12,285,613 4,108,750	\$6,336,265 2,867,255 12,135,979 21,600,459 4,439,854 1,895,753	1,772,604 665,238 1,971,070 1,875,466 9,344,024 3,102,614	\$7,315,729 2,629,201 10,180,338 14,157,394 2,658,321 1,162,99

#### Bees.

The value of apiaries on Ontario farms is \$1,028,599.

# Farm Property, Implements and Live Stock.

Value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the years 1008 and 1800:

Land \$671,531,018	\$563,271,777
Buildings 288,180,121	213,440,281
Implements 74,485,730	54,994,857
Live stock 186,014,756	115,806,445
Total 1,220,211,625	947,513,360
Value of live stock sold	
or killed 62,975,648	38,457,018

#### Rural Areas Assessed.

The rural area of Ontario for the years 1908 and 1899:

	1908.	1899.
	Acres.	Acres.
Assessed land	\$24,497,406	\$23,451,092
Cleared	14,132,061	13,111,292
Woodland	5,331,654	7,149,404
Slash land	2,273,251	
Swamp, marsh or waste		
land	2,760,440	3,190,396
Per cent. cleared	57.69	55.91

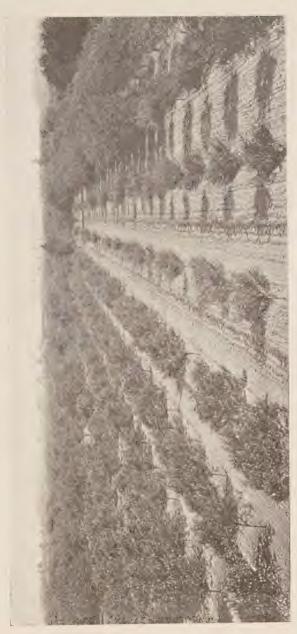
#### Market Prices.

Average market prices in the province for the year 1908 and the year 1899, together with the average for 27 years:

	1908	1899	1882-1908
Fall Wheat, per bush	cts. 89.2	cts. 66.7	cts. 79.0
Spring Wheat, per bush.	90.8	66.5	80.7
Barley, per bush	52.4	39.5	47.7
Oats, per bush	40.3	27.7	32.8
Peas, per bush	82.7	57.3	59.6
Beans, per bush	\$1.48	\$1.08	\$1.13
Rye, per bush	cts. 69.0	cts. 50.0	cts. 52.9
Buckwheat, per bush	*54.2	45.5	43.0
Corn (in ear), per bush.	40.0	19.8	*30.1
Hay, per ton	\$10.25	\$7.72	\$9.12
Potatoes, per bush	cts. 47.9	cts. 32.8	cts. 42.1
* Averag	ge for 17	years.	

# Toronto Street Market, Oct. 6, 1909.

Wheat, white, new, bush	\$ 1 00	\$ 0 00
Wheat, red, new, bush	I 00	0 00
Wheat, goose, bush	0 96	0 00
Oats, new bush	0 42	0 43
Barley, bush	0 58	0 59
Rye, bush	o 68	0 70
Hay, timothy, ton	16 00	20 00
Hay, clover, ton	8 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	10 00
Dressed hogs	11 00	11 50
Butter, dairy	0 23	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 32
Chickens, lb	0 14	0 15
Ducks, 1b	0 13	0 15
Turkeys, 1b	0 20	0 22
Geese, 1b	OII	0 12
Fow1, 1b	0 10	OII
Apples, bbl	I 00	2 50
Potates, load, bag	0 60	0 70
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 35
Onions, bag	I 40	I 50
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	I 25



Cherry and Peach Orchard.

Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 75
Beef, hindquarters	10 00	10 50
Beef, forequarters	5 00	6 00
Beef, choice, carcase	8 00	8 75
Beef, medium, carcase	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 50
Veal, prime, per cwt	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	9 00	10 00

Cheese.—Trade quiet, with prices steady at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. for large, and at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  c for twins.

#### The Fruit Market.

There was a quiet trade at the Fruit Market to-day, with prices steady.

Grapes, small, bkt	\$ 0 10	\$ 0 15
Grapes, large	0 20	0 30
Peaches, Can., com	0 40	0 60
Peaches, Crawfords	0 75	I 00
Plums, Can., bkt	0 25	0 50
Pears, bkt	0 30	0 40
Pears, Bartletts	0 65	o 85
Apples, bkt	0 15	0 30
Crab apples, bkt	0 20	0 30
Tomatoes, bkt	0 20	0 30
Potatoes, bag	0 75	0 90
Cantaloupes, crate	0 65	0 90
Peppers, red, bkt	o 75	0 90
Peppers, green, bkt	0 25	0 35
Egg plant, bkt	0 35	0 45
Cranberries, bbl	8 50	0 00

#### Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Oct. 5.—Trade was slow in consequence of the small number of buyers on the market. The run, however, was comparatively light. The export trade was steady, but the quality of the stock on offer was not up to the standard seen at this market within the past few weeks; \$6.15 was the top price paid for a straight load of steers averaging 1,337 lbs.

Representative prices for both markets:

Export cattle, choice	\$ 5 50	\$ 6 15
Export cattle, medium	5 00	5 25
Export cattle, bulls	4 50	5 00
Butcher cattle, picked	4 90	5 00
Butcher cattle, medium	4 30	4 75
Butcher cattle, common	3 75	4 00
Butcher cows, choice	3 75	4 25
Butcher cows, medium	3 50	3 60
Butcher cows, common	2 50	3 25
Butcher bulls	3 25	4 75
Feeders	3 00	3 50
Heavy feeders	4 25	4 50
Stockers, choice	3 50	4 00
Stockers, light	3 25	3 50
Canners	I 50	2 00
Milkers, choice	45 00	60 00
Milkers, com. and med	30 00	40 00
Calves	3 00	6 00
Sheep, heavy ewes	2 00	3 50
Sheep, light ewes	3 50	3 90
Sheep, bucks and culls	2 50	3 00
Spring lambs	5 25	5 75
Hogs, fed and watered	8 00	0 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	. 0 00	7 60

# The Ontario Agricultural College.

The Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph is a long-established institution for the education of farmers' sons in scientific and practical agriculture. Over 900 students were enrolled in 1908. They are given regular courses of lectures, and have to do practical farming work every alternate afternoon. The farm covers an area of 550 acres, there are all kinds of stock, and the dairy and poultry departments are well equipped. A short course of lectures is also given to farmers. Between 30,000 and 40,000 farmers come to the Experimental Farm in the summer every year, to investigate, criticize the work, and gain information. Their numbers are increasing.

Reporting the Canadian National Exhibition, where over 700,000



passed through the gates, the Mail and Empire, Toronto, September II, 1909, referring to the College, said: "The exhibit from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is very educating and instructive. There are shown the drainage instruments which are used by men sent out from the College to any farmer who wishes to drain his land. No expense is connected with these trips, except the railway fare and board of the young man sent. Three men have been kept busy this summer on the job, as the saving is, and one draftsman, and the College could not meet the demand for more men on account of lack of funds. Once they see the work done, the farmers can do it themselves. The machine ditcher, which is now in use in Ontario, reduces the cost of drain digging to a very large extent. There is also shown a sheaf of Mandsheuri barley, which was introduced into Ontario by the O. A. C. about twenty years ago, which has increased the vield of barley in this province by twenty million bushels. A still better variety is the O. A. C. No. 21, which promises to increase the yield enormously. In several glass bottles are shown samples of milk which have been polluted by the dust in the atmosphere of stables. By the use of the nitroculture, provided free at the College, the yield of alfalfa and clover can be immensely increased. This mixture is diluted with water and sprinkled on the seed before it is planted, and the results following its use are nothing short of marvellous. Other interesting things are the samples of grafting, and methods to prevent fraud in the sale of food stuffs. Not the least interesting thing in the exhibit is the Bronze Bull, won at the Chicago Live Stock Exhibition three times in succession by students of the O. A. C., of which everyone connected with the College is justly proud."

#### The Macdonald Institute.

This Institute is connected with the Agricultural College, and is for the education of farmers' daughters in domestic science or the various branches of housekeeping. There were 323 students enrolled in 1908. Mr. Creelman, President of the Agricultural College, said of the Institute in a public address: "We take about 300 girls a year, and they are from good homes, and we give them instruction in household duties, teach them to save steps, teach them cooking, sewing and laundry work, so that these three things may not become drudgery to the individual woman who is going to have to do them. Only 5 per cent. of the women of the province keep servants: the

other 95 per cent. do their own work. Therefore it is important that every girl should be given practical instruction in these three things. We educate teachers, so they can go into the schools and teach the girls these things, as well as the ordinary public school studies." There is also the teaching of nature study and kindred subjects to school teachers and others. Both these institutions are maintained by the province.

# The Experimental Union.

This is an out-growth of the Agricultural College. Different varieties of seed are sent from the College to farmers, who report back as to how they develop, the weights in grain and straw, etc., and thereby furnish an idea as to what is done in the different parts of the province. The President of the Union says: "In the past vear (1908) 8,000 farmers throughout Ontario were conducting co-operative experiments, and on 4,420 farms experiments were conducted in agriculture alone. Imagine what this means in the upbuilding of agriculture throughout the province, each experiment being an object-lesson and guide to the farmers of the locality surrounding the experimental plots, and from this source new seed grains are obtainable that yield much more per acre than the older varieties. Not only in agriculture have experiments been conducted. but also in horticulture, forestry, poultry-raising, bee-keeping and agricultural chemistry. Thanks are due to the Union also for its example in proving the benefits of co-operation and its great educational value to the country at large."

The President speaks also of an "Experimental Farm in Northern Ontario, which is bearing fruit in the advertising of Northern Ontario's rich agricultural lands even at the present day. We farmers should be thankful for the great heritage of these rich agricultural lands now being opened for settlement."

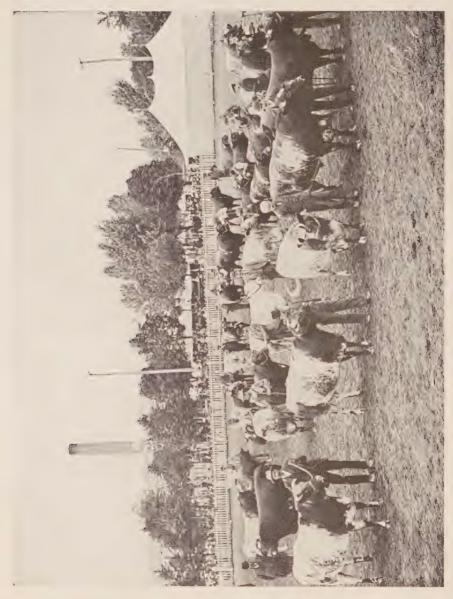
# Farmers' Institutes.

These Institutes aim at giving instruction as to the best methods of managing the farm and the home. Local conferences are addressed by speakers delegated by the Department of Agriculture, and there is an annual convention of the leading Institute workers. In the report of the Farmers' Institutes for 1908 the Superintendent said: "We believe that we are doing the greatest service to the

farmers when we point them to the means whereby they can effectually help themselves. There is no lack of literature sent out from the Department of Agriculture. Then again, the agricultural press, the large weeklies, and even the majority of the local papers devote considerable attention to agricultural topics. It is not that the farmers need a greater quantity of literature, but that a means be provided whereby they shall get a greater benefit from this literature and from an interchange of experiences and ideas on the part of the farmers in each locality. We believe that Institute work will gradually develop more and more along the line of special meetings for a special purpose. Whatever is done in agriculture should be done thoroughly and on a large scale, and it has been demonstrated time and again that in those districts where the farmers co-operate in the production of milk, the growing of high-class beef, the production of fruit or any other line, they usually as individuals meet with greater success than those farmers who are working practically alone in isolated districts." The report for the year ending June, 1908, gives 100 Institute districts; a membership in 1907 of 21,187; number of meetings held, 875; total attendance, 110,415; and number of papers read or addresses delivered, 3180.

#### Women's Institutes.

A good general idea of these Institutes may be had in a few words quoted from the report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1908: "Not only in the number of societies, attendance and membership has there been a marked advance in Women's Institute work in Ontario during the past year, but also in the enthusiasm shown by the officers and members, and the optimistic view which prevails as to the possibilities for future work. When a band of over 12,000 women meet together in their respective localities from month to month, with a view to discussing any and all topics which make for the betterment of conditions in the home and the advancement of community life, we are justified in looking to the Women's Institutes to exert a very strong influence for good in the rural districts of Ontario. Organization has been effected in 89 electoral districts, with branches at 465 points. The total attendance at meetings during 1907-8 was 93,951." There were 3,878 meetings held, and 5,394 addresses delivered or papers read. "It is particularly gratifying to know that in the far northern sections of the province the work is most highly appreciated, and is, we



believe, doing a service to the people of those isolated localities which cannot be, or has not been, accomplished through any other channel." When so many women are so enthusiastic and busy in a new country, the immigrant may well feel encouraged in the building of the home.

# Agricultural Societies.

In 48 counties and districts of the province there are 334 agricultural societies. The purpose of these societies is best stated in the words of the Superintendent of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions. At the convention held at Toronto in February, 1909, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson said: "There has been a great deal of discussion throughout the country and rural press lately urging farmers to organize. Did you ever stop to think that you have within yourselves, in your agricultural societies, one of the most complete organizations that any community could desire? Have the members of agricultural societies ever considered what you were organized for? In order that there be no misunderstanding in future as to this, let me quote the Act that defines clearly what these objects are:

- 9. (1) The objects of agricultural societies shall be to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, domestic industry, manufactures and the useful arts;
- (a) By awarding premiums for live stock (other than grade breeding males), for agricultural or horticultural implements and machinery, for the production of grain and of all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers, fruits, home manufactures, and generally for excellence in any agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture or work of art.
- (b) By organizing ploughing matches, holding seed fairs, spring stallion and bull shows, competitions respecting standing crops, and for the best or best-managed farms.
- (c) By importing or otherwise procuring for the purpose of owning and distributing pure-bred, registered animals, and seeds and plants of new and valuable kinds.
  - (d) By promoting the circulation of agricultural periodicals.
- (e) By offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture, horticulture, domestic industries, manufactures and the useful arts.

(f) By taking action to eradicate poisonous and noxious insects and weeds.

The object of the agricultural societies is that these organizations should be utilized for anything and everything that pertains to the best interests of the farmers of this country. There is no reason why, with the sum of \$90.000 a year of a grant to help you, you should not have the finest organization of any country in the world."

#### Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

At that convention the same speaker also said: "I have to congratulate you on the fact that the year 1908 was the most successful in the history of agricultural societies. Never has such enthusiasm been manifested; never have the gate receipts of the societies been so large nor the exhibits so numerous and up-to-date. In many instances the increase in gate receipts and exhibits has run up to 40 and 50 per cent., according to returns made to the Department. This is an assurance to you that the farmers of the Province of Ontario are marching onward and upward with rapid strides."

As many as 252 fairs and exhibitions were held in various parts of the province during September and October, 1909. Included in these exhibitions are a few of provincial type, such as at Toronto, Guelph, Ottawa and London. That held in Toronto is called the Canadian National Exhibition. It embraces in specimen the products of the farm and the garden, the mine, the forest and the factory; almost everything, in short, that Canada can produce. It is open from the closing days of August till the end of the second week of September. This year (1909) over 700,000 people passed through the gates. Its reputation is not only throughout the Dominion, but extends into the United States and over the Atlantic into Europe.

# Live Stock Associations of Ontario.

These embrace the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Ontario Poultry Associations. They hold every year the Provincial Winter Stock Show in the city of Guelph, the largest show of its kind in Canada, and another in the city of Ottawa. There is also the Horse Breeders' Exhibition in the city of Toronto. While the shows are in progress, valuable and appropriate lectures are delivered and discussions held which are of great interest to the farming section of the community.



Farm Product.

Referring to a young man that won a medal at the Western Dairymen's Association, a leading speaker (Mr. Creelman) at the show held at Ottawa in January, 1908, said: "His herd produced an average of 8,000 pounds each—the average cow in Ontario produces 3,000 pounds each—and he had graded his cows without the assistance of the Government or anyone else, by his own intelligence. We have got good cows in Ontario. If you could have gone with Lieut.-Colonel Matheson through the States he went through, you would have come back believing that we have got some of the best cattle in the world, and that the cattle of the Province of Ontario are pretty good cattle if they only had the chance. What we want is that the man behind the cow shall take just a little more personal and scientific interest in his business." Again: "We had one cow at the College last year, and we weighed every pound of her milk, and she gave 20,778 pounds in one year. You see the difference between the average of the province and that cow. Could any other business in the world stand that sort of thing? There are great possibilities for the farmers of Ontario. If every man would make up his mind that he was going to have a cow of that kind and bring her out to the show, we would have a very big show here next year." The value of milch cows in 1899 was 201/2 million dollars; in 1908, 41 millions. (See statistics, "Horses and Cattle.")

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Toronto in February, 1908, Mr. Campbell, the president, said: "The past year has been one of unequalled prosperity in our business. Of late there have been some signs of disturbances, yet on the whole the sheep industry has been the most profitable of all the live stock branches in our Dominion. It is strange that with the flocks being the greatest profit-vielders we do not produce enough sheep to supply the home demand at all seasons of the year. . . . In conclusion, let me refer to the high quality of our sheep when compared with those of other countries. When in competition at the International and other leading exhibitions, our Canadian sheep take the lead in nearly every class and section. That does not happen by chance, and by having been repeated so many times it is now recognized all over the continent that in Canada pure-bred sheep and sheep for the butcher's block are produced of such high quality and healthful stamina as to stamp them the best known." The value of sheep in 1899 was \$7,000,000; in 1908, \$6,000,000; sold in 1899, \$2,629,201; in 1908, \$2,867,255. (See statistics, "Sheep, Swine and Poultry.")

At the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December, 1907, regarding horsebreeding, the Hon. Adam Beck said: "It is regrettable to me that the horses in the Province of Ontario are not as good as we would like them to be. We have reached a period of horsebreeding in this country when it is only profitable to produce and deal in high class animals; it is the same in sheep, swine and cattle, we are beginning to realize that we must only produce the best, because it is only by producing the best that we can expect to realize a profit. The horse interests have been neglected, not only by the Government, but also by the farmers. I do not believe the same intelligence and judgment has been exercised in the breeding of horses that has been used in the breeding of the other animals on the farm." But these remarks must not be taken alone and misunderstood. The same speaker in the same address also said: "We can show the Americans how to breed horses, we have convinced the Americans that the Canadian horses are the best on the continent of America." Horses of the Province have risen in value from forty-two million dollars in 1899 to eighty-five millions in 1908. (See "Mixed Farming" and statistics of "Horses and Cattle").

At the same Fair another speaker said, notwithstanding a season of depression: "We have been endeavouring for two years to build up a great hog-raising industry in Ontario, and we have succeeded. Our product has a good reputation in the market on the other side of the water, and we have a constantly increasing demand in our own country. . . I believe the hog industry has come to stay, and that we should stay by that industry." The value of swine sold in 1899 was fourteen million dollars; in 1908, twenty-one millions. (See table of statistics, "Sheep, Swine and Poultry").

The Minister of Agricuture, speaking at the Ottawa Show in January, 1908, said of figures quoted by him from the beef, hog and bacon industries: "These figures are tremendous, and they show the vastly increasing revenue coming into the hands of the farmers."

# The Poultry Institute.

An experience of two or three years in Poultry Institutes has proved the practical good to be derived therefrom. At the annual

meeting of the Poultry Institute and the Ontario Branch of the American Poultry Association held at Guelph in February, 1909, instructive addresses on subjects such as the following were delivered: "Poultry Raising," "How to Succeed with Poultry," "Profitable Poultry Farms," and "Methods of Trussing and Packing Chickens for Market."

In an address by Mr. Putnam, of the Provincial Dairy Department, he said: "May I draw a comparison between poultry raising and grain growing. I believe if the average farmer would take ten acres of wheat or oats or any other general farm crop and reckon the interest on the investment, the cost of seed, the labor involved, the plowing, harrowing, sowing, harvesting, threshing, marketing, etc., and compare the results with the net returns from a flock of hens, he would find that there is much more profit in the hens. He would have greater net returns from the hens than he would from his field of grain." Again, "The day is past when the farmer says to himself, 'I have something good and I will keep it to myself. I won't let John Jones know that I have the best seed grain or the best poultry, or the best producing cow.' Farmers are beginning to realize that it is to their interests to see that their neighbours are producing as good stuff as they are. We must look to greater co-operation along poultry as well as other lines, and in order that co-operation may be successful we must have some sort of local organiza-

Value of poultry in 1899, \$2,658,321; in 1908, \$4,439,854. (See statistics, "Sheep, Swine and Poultry").

# Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of this Association held at Toronto in November, 1908, when there was a large gathering from the different branches of the Province, the President said: "This convention is mainly for the purpose of educational work, interchange of ideas and comparing experiences. . . Last year we inaugurated a new departure in our Association along the line of experimental work in vegetable growing, and the results, notwithstanding a bad season, were of educational value to our members."

At the same convention the Secretary-Treasurer said: "In the growing of vegetables the day is past when all that was necessary was to tickle the ground with a spade, throw in some seed and get good results. The nature of soils must be understood, the kind of

vegetables best adapted for each variety of land ascertained, the best methods of fighting insects and fungous foes studied, and a knowledge gained of the fertilizers best adapted for the various kinds of soils. In this connection the Experimental Farms and Stations are of untold value to our Association and to individual vegetable growers. Scientific plant-breeding is gradually evolving higher types of garden products of better quality, more juicy and succulent, and the types with larger quantities of woody fibre are now being fed to stock, while the gardener who still possesses these coarser kinds must be satisfied with smaller financial returns. As the wealth of our cities increases the demand grows for the finer qualities of your food products. . . . During the year a number of books have been purchased treating on the culture of beans, asparagus, tomatoes, potatoes, rhubarb, mushrooms, cabbages, and cauliflowers. These are at the services of the directors and members at any time in connection with lectures and addresses to branch Associations."

The acreage and yield of onions in eighteen counties of the Province are as follows: Acreage, 673; average yield per acre, 312 bushels; total yield, 236,695 bushels. Of the average yield per acre 2.6 per cent. were white, 19.7 per cent. red, and 77.7 per cent. vellow.

The product in Canada is insufficient for the home market, and there are imports from the United States.

Regarding the growth of the tomato industry in Ontario, the total number of bushels paid for by the canning factories has increased from 132,000 in 1891 to 1,400,000 in 1908, the cases from 83,000 to 88,000, the cans from 1,992,000 to 21,124,000, the value of the pack from \$190,000 to \$1,672,000, and the price paid to the growers from \$26,400 to \$386,600; and during the past five years the number of factories packing tomatoes has increased from twenty-seven to fifty-three.

# Ontario Horticultural Association.

This Association has sixty-two Societies throughout the Province with a membership in 1908 of 8,088. At the third Annual Convention held in Toronto in November, 1908, the aim of the Association was thus expressed by the president: "While the Association has given an impetus to improvement in Horticulture, its chief aim may be summed up in the word education. Our enthusiasm has been increasingly directed to heightening happiness by disseminating



knowledge through the aesthetic tastes and sentiments of our people. The chief functions of our Association in this forward movement are to investigate, to discover, to lay the experience of mankind under tribute, to encourage the pioneers, to inform the workers, to develop plans and to secure means to agitate and to create public opinion, to improve and guide the work, until it has been assimilated in the life of the community. Our only object is the benefit of the common people. What is more elevating in the moral sphere, or what is more conducive to the health and wealth of the Province in things material than the work in which we are engaged? The topics here discussed are of vital interest to thousands of our fellow men. The example of a real work of public service such as we are rendering is like an electric torch held aloft by the arm of a lofty statue, which casts its refulgent beams far over the troubled waves of life."

#### OTHER FEATURES OF ONTARIO.

#### Minerals.

With the exception of coal, all the principal minerals are found in the Province, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc. The mineral production in 1908 was over twenty-five million dollars, including nearly nine millions for non-metallic—Portland cement, brick, lime, etc., and in the six years from 1903 to 1908, 117 millions. The value of iron ore for 1908 was \$574,839; of pig iron, \$4,390,839; of copper, \$1,071,140. Sudbury is the greatest nickel producing district in the world, and one of the two sources of its supply, the value for 1908 being \$1,866,059. Cobalt is one of the largest mineral fields discovered during the last forty years. Its deposits of silver are the richest in the world. Since the discovery of mineral there five years ago, the silver output of Cobalt has amounted to 191/2 million dollars. The yield of 1908 valued at \$9,116,008, is almost sixty per cent. more than of any State in the United States of America, or about one-ninth of the reported production of the world.

#### Forest Resources.

The area of forest wealth in the Province is estimated at 102,000 square miles, while that covered by timber license is about 20,000 miles. The average cut of pine from 1896 to the end of 1907, was 673,000,000 feet per year, and for the last two years, 1907-8, it was



710,000,000. The quantity still standing on licensed lands is estimated at 7,000,000,000 feet, on unlicensed territory, 13,500,000,000 feet, while the pulpwood is estimated at 300,000,000 cords. Ontario's pine forests are the most valuable on the continent of America. It has fourteen pulp mills and twenty-two paper mills, with an output of 631 and 346 tons respectively per twenty-four hours. The value of lumber sawn in 1905 was \$31,626,222. The total revenue from woods and forests for timber dues, bonus, ground rent, and transfer fees in 1903 was \$1,786,338. The Province has a total area of forest reserves and National Park of 18,324 square miles. The supply of the world's timber is getting exhausted, so that in a few years Canada will be one of the few remaining exporting countries, and her timber will be the source of vast wealth.

#### Fisheries.

The Great Lakes, with one or two smaller lakes, of the Province, in which the fishing industry is carried on, have a combined area of 74,356 square miles. These lakes, with certain rivers and inland waters, employed 3,263 fishermen in 1908, and the value of the catch was \$2,100,078. The product from 1870 to 1908 was \$45,015,003. The invested capital as it stood in 1908 was \$1,125,884.

# Water Power.

The Hon Adam Beck says: "We have a white coal in this country that is four times as valuable to this country as the black coal is to the United States. Cheap electricity is going to give the farmer cheap transportation."

If the Province does not possess coal as one of its natural resources, it has abundant power for the production of "white coal," which is fifty per cent. cheaper to produce than mineral coal. According to the Hydro-Electric Commission report there are water powers capable of generating 3,500,000 horse power. The volume of water rushing over Niagara Falls alone is twelve million cubic feet per minute, the far greater proportion of which falls on the Canadian side. Here there is a production of 400,000 horse power, and from this a supply is sent to Toronto, about eighty miles away. And there is estimated to be 900,000 horse power within fifty miles of Ottawa, 60,000 of which is developed, while 150,000 is in

development at Sault Ste. Marie. Northern Ontario has immense resources for the generating of this essential power.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission is an appointment of the Government and is composed of Honourable Adam Beck, Chairman, and Hon. J. S. Hendrie, and W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., commissioners. It has for its object the supplying of the Province of Ontario with cheap electric power. The Commission co-operates with the Niagara Power Union, an organization representing the municipalities of the western section of the Province. It has a contract with the Ontario Power Company, of Niagara Falls, for the delivery of power. The Commission secured the services of some of the best engineers in the world in this class of work. A transmission line, extending nearly three hundred miles, and ten transformer stations, are being constructed to convey power from Niagara Falls to different municipalities in Western Ontario, and by the summer of 1910 the Province will have the most up-to-date and complete system anywhere.

# Waterways.

Ontario has a magnificent system of inland waterways, in the Great Lakes and rivers that pass into the River St. Lawrence, which, with \*canals, gives the province maritime advantages in the form of cheap transportation. From Port Arthur, Lake Superior, to tidewater on the St. Lawrence, leading out into the Atlantic Ocean, there is a distance of 1,360 miles. The journey between Ontario and the British Isles can be accomplished in seven days. And compared with other portions of the empire, the province, so to speak, is at the door of the Old Land.

# Railways.

The leading railways in Ontario and far beyond are the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern. The total length of each railway or system of railways actually operating within the province is as follows: Grand Trunk and branches, 3,061.8 miles; Canadian Pacific and branches, 2,884.33; Canadian Northern and branches, 659.94; all other systems, 1,793.12; making a total of 8,399.19 miles. Included in this there were 679.85 miles of new railways opened for traffic in

<sup>\*</sup>Ontario has the largest lift lock in the world.

1908. There are also thirty-four electric railways in the province with a total of 672.42 miles. Ontario leads the other provinces in railway mileage.

#### Colonization Roads.

During 1908 there was the improvement and repair of 1,090 miles of road already existing, together with the opening of 293 miles of new road, which indicates the activity in colonization road construction during that year. This activity is due to the urgent demand arising out of mining enterprise in Northern Ontario, and to the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Raïlway, 266 miles in length, the traffic of which depends upon the development of adjacent territory.

# Expenditures.

The Government expenditures on capital account for public buildings, public works, colonization and mining roads, aids to railways, etc., for the year 1908, were \$1,341,680.48, and for the period from 1867 to 31 December, 1908, \$27,886,377.66. The appropriation to aid agriculture in 1908 was about \$748,000.

# Cities, Towns, etc.

Ontario has 254 cities, towns and villages, and about 1,000 townships. The principal cities are: Toronto, Ottawa (the capital of Canada), Hamilton, London, Brantford, Kingston, Peterborough, Windsor, St. Thomas, Stratford, Berlin, St. Catherines, Guelph, Chatham, Belleville, Woodstock, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Cornwall and so on. These cities vary in population from, say, Cornwall, 10,000, to Toronto, 338,000.

# The Provincial Capital.

The city of Toronto is the capital of Ontario, and the seat of the Provincial Government. It is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, on a slope of land gradually rising from the shore to a height of 220 feet, and covers an area of over seventeen square miles. Its population and progress are making rapid strides, so much so that from being the second city of Canada (Montreal leads) it is rapidly arriving at the position of being the first. As a residential city it is one of the most beautiful on the continent. It has 300 miles



Municipal Buildings, Toronto.

of streets, 107 miles of street railway tracks, and twenty-eight parks and gardens; 200 churches, three universities and a number of colleges, sixty-six schools, six high schools, a public library, with branches, twelve hospitals, thirteen head office banks, 110 hotels and seven theatres. It has the largest departmental retail store in the empire, covering a floor space of twenty-five acres, and employing fully 0,000 hands. The publishing establishments print and circulate 160 newspapers and periodicals. Toronto University has an enrolment of 3,500 students. Other seats of learning are Victoria University, McMaster University, Knox College, Trinity College, Wycliffe College and St. Michael's College, Toronto College of Music, Toronto Conservatory of Music and so on. The earnings of the Toronto Street Railway for nine months ending September, 1000, were \$2,853,765, being an increase of \$228,142. The buildings erected in 1008 were valued at \$14,225,000. \*Bank clearings were \$1,166,902,436. Manufacturers, 700; capital, \$75,000,000; operatives, 70,000; annual wages, \$29,000,000. The city's assessment for 1000 (pending reductions by appeals) will be \$272,465,359, an increase of \$35,599,953 over 1908. Of this amount \$8,577,060 comes from West Toronto, recently added to the city. The distance from Toronto to Montreal is 333 miles: to Halifax on the Atlantic, 1,089; to Victoria on the Pacific, 2.853, and to Dawson City in the Yukon, 4,103, all within the Dominion of Canada.

* Bank clearings	of Toronto for	nine months		
"	6.6	"	1908	 805 883,694
6.6	6.6	6.6	1899	 366,244,237

#### Manufactures.

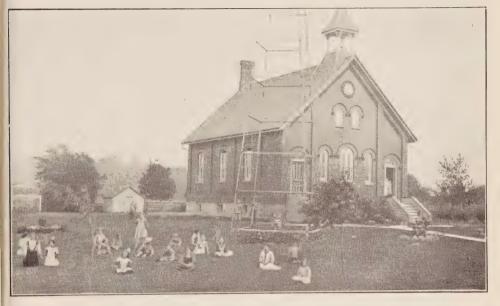
During the ten years ending in March 1908, over 1,166,000 immigrants came into the Dominion, the calendar year 1907 shewing more than 80,000 for Ontario alone, but it is the opinion of Lord Strathcona that "at end of 20th century Canada will have twice as large a population as that of the British Isles." At this rate of progress it is therefore easy to judge of the effect of increasing population upon the development of trade and manufacturing. The people must have the necessities of life and the means of communication and transportation. Thousands of miles of railway are now being constructed, which involves the making of rails, the building of locomotives, passenger carriages, freight cars and the supply of equipments. Expansion is so rapid and necessities so urgent that

surplus capital cannot keep pace with the demand. Ontario's proportion of trade in 1907-8 was \$228,599,107, imports being \$160,048,542, and exports, \$68,550,565. The province leads the others in manufacturing. Statistics for 1905 show 7,996 manufacturing establishments; capital, 397 million dollars; products, 367 millions; employees, 189,370, and wages, 82 millions. Some of the leading industries are: Iron and steel, machinery, engines and boilers, electrical apparatus, heating apparatus, agricultural implements, vehicles (including motor cars), furniture, musical instruments, paints and oils, woollens and cottons, wood pulp and paper, cement, canning, milling, and almost every other industry that the market requires. Agricultural implements manufactured in the province are sent throughout the Dominion and to other parts of the world, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and Europe. The annual consumption of raw material by one firm alone is: lumber, 12,500,000 feet; steel, 15,000 tons; pig iron, 8,000; malleable iron, 3,000. And the number of employees is from 2,000 to 2,500. Flour mills range in capacity up to 5,000 barrels daily, the latter being the product of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, which grinds supplies of wheat, not only in Ontario, but from the provinces of the West. About thirty mills are engaged in the grinding of cereals. Port Arthur, Ontario, has the largest elevator in the world, its capacity being nine million bushels.

# Banking.

Canadian banks are chartered by the Dominion Government. They are judicious and safe. There is no country in the world which provides better facilities than the Canadian banking system. The rate at which branches are now being established throughout the Dominion, in the endeavour to meet advancing public requirements, is marvellous. Of the total 1,931 banks, Ontario has 879 or nearly the half. There is probably at least one branch bank to every town or village in the province with a population of over 600. The capital stock of each bank is from \$500,000 to \$14,400,000. At the end of September, 1906, the total paid up capital of banks in Ontario stood at fully eighty-seven million dollars; reserve fund about sixty-two millions; total deposits, about 540 millions, and total assets about 852 millions.

Canada uses the decimal system of currency, the unity of value being one cent, which is about equal to the British halfpenny, and



Rural Public School (Louth and Clinton-U.S.S.)

one hundred cents making a dollar. The silver pieces between are: 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents or a quarter, and 50 cents. A sovereign is equal to 4 dollars and 86 2-3 cents. The immigrant finds this system very easy to learn.

# Education.

The system of education is based upon what is best in the systems of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. It includes the Kindergarten, the Public School, the High or Secondary School and the University.

The public schools are managed by school boards elected annually by the popular vote. The Provincial Government appoints inspectors to examine the schools throughout the province, certi-



University of Toronto.

ficates the teachers, chooses the text books and arranges the courses of study.

The schools are unsectarian, attendance is compulsory and education is free. The number of public schools in 1907, 5,814; number of pupils enrolled, 396,390; average daily attendance, 232.804: Roman Catholic Separate Schools, 449; pupils enrolled, 51,502; average daily attendance, 33,500; Protestant Separate Schools, 5; pupils enrolled, 326; average daily attendance, 199; Kindergartens, 145; pupils enrolled, 15,242; average daily attendance, 5.408: Night Schools (1907-8), 20; pupils enrolled, 1,552; average attendance, 470; High Schools (including 42 Collegiate Institutes), 143; pupils enrolled, 30,331; average daily attendance, 18,485. Total enrolment, 495,343. The total population of the province in 1907, 2,249,258, and the percentage enrolled, 22.02. The number of teachers in all schools, 10,050; inspectors, 88. The average cost per pupil, average attendance, \$30.14. The total amount expended on Public Schools in 1907, \$6,842,003; Roman Catholic, \$714,176; High Schools, \$1,213,699.

Denominational Universities are: Queen's University, Kingston (Presbyterian), The Western University, London (Episcopalian), Ottawa University (Roman Catholic), McMaster University (Projection of Project (Project (Proje

sity, Toronto (Baptist).

Public libraries are in all the large cities of the Province.

Thus it is evident that the emigrant comes not only to an agricultural land of vast opportunities but to a land of education.

In a public address at Guelph, delivered in connection with the Provincial Winter Fair, President Falconer, of the Toronto University, said: "As representing the University of Toronto, I want to say, that you, as a farm population, have a large interest and share in our institution. Perhaps there are few Universities so representative of the people as is the University of Toronto. I am not quite able to give you the exact proportions to-night, but there must be fully two-thirds or more than two-thirds of the students of the University who come from Ontario, outside the city of Toronto. I think I am safe in saying that it is the intelligent agricultural population of the country who provide our students in a large measure—students on whom we can rely because of their character, because of their intelligence. Often this may be due to the fact that they have been living a life undisturbed by other things, a life in which they have had to toil, a life in which they have



Ontario Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

had to deny themselves, a life in which they have had to work for what they have got, such a life as produces moral ability. Many of your sons and daughters are going through the faculties of the University, preparing for various professions, and we must keep these faculties up to a high standard, because we require for our people the very best quality of intelligence."

# Municipalities.

The municipalities have a complete system of local self-government, their councils for the transaction of business being elected annually by the ratepayers. Revenue is raised from taxation, and the taxes are not immoderate, particularly in rural municipalities. The councils have such quasi-legislative powers as the control of roads, drainage, water supply, police, fire protection and to some extent all public utilities. No funds are raised for the central government as in most other countries.

# The Government of Ontario.

The Government of the Province is vested in an Assembly. which holds office for four years and meets in session annually. Its members are elected by the people, upon the basis of manhood suffrage, which is limited only by residence and citizenship. The executive power is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General, with the aid of a council, whose members have seats in the Provincial Legislature with responsibility to the Legislative Assembly. The President of the council is the Prime Minister. The Province is governed without levying taxation upon the people. Revenue is derived from license fees, succession dues, the sale of Crown lands, minerals, and timber limits, and a subsidy from the Dominion. The Government spends much money in public services that in most other countries are attended to by the municipalities. such as the care and maintenance of humane institutions and reformatories. For the farmers it does a good deal to raise the standard of agriculture.



This and the three succeeding pictures indicate the progress of New Ontario within ten years. 1st.—Natural State, the haunt of the Moose.

#### NEW ONTARIO.

New Ontario, called also Northern Ontario and Upper Ontario, is an immense section of the Province practically at the commencement of development. Into this great Northland, 140,000 square miles in area, the British Isles could be placed and there would be a margin of 20,000 square miles left. A land of twenty million acres of virgin soil, proved in portions tapped to be as productive as the soil of Southern Ontario, a land of vast forests and of lakes and great rivers, a land whose mineral wealth is now before the eye of the civilized world—it is in truth a great heritage, a land of promise, beside which the land of sacred history, half the size of Scotland, is small indeed.

# Nipissing District.

Settlers that have already gone into the Temiskaming section like the climate well, just as well as the climate of Old Ontaric. It is invigorating and very healthful. The forests afford protection from the winter wind that the treeless prairie cannot give. The dry still air makes it as bearable as around Toronto, 340 miles to the south. Snow to the extent of three or four feet covers the ground, without interrupting thaws, from the latter half of November till April, thus affording facility in travel by sleigh. There is more cold and less heat than in Southern Ontario. But during the season of ripening grain compensation comes in the longer period of sunlight, there being almost two hours more of light each day than in the southern section of the Province. The climate of Cochrane (139 miles north of New Liskeard), in the "Clay Belt" region west of Lake Abitibi, where the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway passes westward, is about similar to that of Winnipeg, which is just below the 50th parallel of latitude, while Cochrane is in the 40th. The mean temperature of Abitibi for July is 64 degrees, and for the year 35. The Grand Trunk Pacific line through Cochrane is on the same parallel as the southern boundary of Manitoba.

The soil of Temiskaming is a friable alluvial clay, with a covering of black vegetable mould. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety as in the older parts of the Province. Wheat can be produced of as good quality as Manitoba No. 1



2nd Stage Government Colonization Road.

Hard. Oats and barley are very prolific and more profitable, and are more extensively cultivated. Clover and peas grow as well as in any part of Canada. All the small fruits grow luxuriantly, and there are many varieties of flowers. At the Canadian National Exhibition held in Toronto during the first two weeks of September, 1909, the Mail and Empire thus reported an exhibit from New Ontario: "The exhibit of grain and vegetables from Northern Ontario is indeed a surprise, for very few people were aware that such excellent varieties could be raised in that northern section of the province. Grain that has been grown in Temiskaming is displayed. . . . Some of the barley exhibited stands more than five feet high, and the wheat, oats, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables are as large and fine looking as those grown in the more southerly sections of the province. Some especially fine specimens of oats are also shown. One sheaf was taken from a field which was seeded in June, and the stocks are nearly six feet in height. This proves that the land in Northern Ontario is as fertile (if not more so) as any to be found anywhere else in the province."

Game is plentiful and of many kinds—moose, caribou, red deer, bear, beaver and otter, wild duck, partridge and ruffed grouse. And fish abound in the rivers and lakes—salmon trout, speckled trout, whitefish, herring, pickerel, black bass and sturgeon. With fish, game and fruit, the settler may add to the variety of the table.

The timber is principally spruce, tamarac and cedar, with big patches of white pine and great areas of aspen poplar and Balm of Gilead. Although thickly timbered the land is easier to clear than it was in Old Ontario.

The settler is not handicapped as in vast treeless parts of the broad prairie of the North-West. Surrounded with forest trees he can build his house for the mere labour of cutting and have all his fuel free. Excluding pine, the timber on his lot is his own property, which he can sell at a profit, for there are many sawmills within comparatively easy reach. And when he is not clearing his land he can earn \$1.75 a day at roadmaking, and also find work at lumbering, or in the mills or mines.

Many contented settlers with fair clearings, good buildings and stock are to be found, and are with hope and industry advancing to prosperity. In the demands of timbering, mining and prospecting the settler has a gradually in-

creasing home market for all the farm and garden produce he can supply, and prices are very high. Indeed, the demand is eagerly made at his door, and cannot be met, so that much has to be imported, especially meat. A contented settler writes that "The time when this country becomes an exporting country, that is, when it will seek the market on the seaboard, is not near, because the new settlements farther north on the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Transcontinental Railway will absorb all that can be produced. When the time does come, this cannot fail to be the champion country for beef, butter and cheese production. The land being all good, settlement is continuous. The farm buildings are, in most cases, near the road, which makes an ideal condition for creamery or cheese factory. Cattle are not yet plentiful, but already there are many pure breds. Settlers are coming in from every county in Ontario, and each brings what prevails in his neighbourhood." If the farmer from Old Ontario does not know a good prospect nobody else knows.

A million acres of good land have been surveyed and mostly located in Temiskaming on the south side of the Height of Land. But there are still Crown lands left, of which immigrants may avail themselves. They should also go farther north, beyond the Height of Land. If, however, they would prefer not to undertake pioneer-work, and have a little capital, they have the opportunity of purchasing partially improved farms from enterprising settlers that are seeking wider opportunities farther up the T. & N. O. Railway and along the Transcontinental.

Englehart, a promising centre, is twenty-five miles north of New Liskeard. Both are on the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. New Liskeard is at the head of Lake Temiskaming, and is 340 miles north of Toronto. Besides important industries, it has several churches, a good public school, a hospital, telephone service, and an electric light plant. Population, about 3,000. Five miles southward, on the same railway, is the town of Haileybury, with a population of 4,000. It is becoming attractive as a residential place; and four miles still farther south is the town of Cobalt, so widely famous for its deposits of silver. The production of silver in 1907 was almost double the value of the placer gold product of the Yukon. Cobalt is one of the most important mineral fields in the world discovered in the



3rd Stage—Settler's Cabin.

past forty years. Population, 5,500. Farther south is the growing town of Latchford.

# The Great Clay Belt.

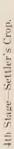
Northwest of this section of Temiskaming, and beyond the Height of Land (a scarcely perceptible ridge, forty miles from New Liskeard), is what is called the "Clay Belt," a tract of sixteen million acres of rich agricultural land, extending about 400 miles from east to west, and lying mainly south of the 50th parallel. The Ontario Government, having satisfied itself by running base and meridian lines of survey through this region that it was even better in quality than the reports of the explorers of the year 1900 led them to expect, has surveyed 120 townships, containing 2,625,000 acres. In addition to subdividing the townships, it has by survey blocked out in nine-mile townships one and one-half millions of acres more. The surveys were made that the country might be opened for immediate settlement, or as soon as circumstances made it judicious.

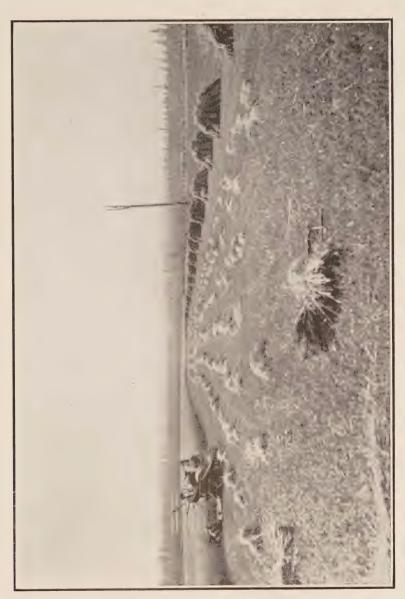
# The Government Railway.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has been for some years extending north in the direction of this promising "Belt" with the intention of entering it some years later on. The immediate construction of the Transcontinental Railway, which would pass through the "Belt" from east to west, gave assurance of great development and immense traffic, and so caused the prompt building of the T. & N. O. Railway that settlers might flow in and have easy communication with the provincial seat of Government. In December, 1908, the line was completed to the town of Cochrane, 139 miles from New Liskeard, and 252 miles from North Bay on the C.P.R.

# Pullman Carriages near Hudson Bay.

"Cochrane, the northern terminus of a Provincial railway and the point of junction of that line with the National Transcontinental is situated about 480 miles north of Toronto. About 30 miles of the Transcontinental are completed east and west of that point, and the other day the legislative excursionists travelled in





Pullman carriages over a portion of this new trackage. Pullmans within 170 miles of Hudson Bay mark a fresh and important stage in the opening up and development of that vast north country."—(News, Sept. 13, 1909).

At Cochrane the Railway Commission laid out a townsite and offered lots for sale, a great number of which were bought for business purposes, and the expectation is that there will arise a town of considerable importance. Population flowed in, and in order to provide for intending settlers a number of townships were opened up alongside the T. & N. O. Railway and the Transcontinental, and the placing of Crown Lands Agencies at Cochrane and at Matheson, forty-seven miles to the south. The beginning of a strong settlement has been made at Cochrane, and with the influx of a large population for railway construction a good market is assured for the produce of the farm. When the Transcontinental traverses the 400 miles of clay belt from east to west, and townships are established along its course, that region will probably be one of the best agricultural sections of Ontario. The townships now open for sale in that locality are Lamarche, Boomer, Clute and Glackmever, attached to the Cochrane Agency; and Bowman, Hislop, Benoit and Walker, to the Agency at Matheson. Other townships will follow as required.

#### Traffic.

Since the T. & N. O. Railway first started in 1905 it has carried on a daily increasing traffic in passengers and freight; the general items of traffic being the tourist business into the Temagami region, and a great number of prospectors, and general activity in connection with the mining developments in Cobalt and the surrounding country. The principal items of freight traffic originating on the road are lumber, logs, pulpwood and ore, these constituting forty-seven per cent. of the total tonnage. The principal items of freight traffic coming into the country being general merchandise, bituminous and anthracite coal, hay, agricultural implements and machinery. Though in its infancy the road is a financial success, and it may be extended later to James Bay, the southernmost portion of Hudson Bay.

# North Bay.

Coming south along the line of the T. & N. O. Railway to its terminus and junction with the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway leading northwest from Montreal, and with the Grand Trunk Railway running north from Toronto, the traveller reaches the town of North Bay, and is still in the district of Nipissing, of which it is the judicial centre. North Bay is a divisional point of the C. P. R., it is an important railway town and a good business centre, with a population of 6,000. It is 360 miles from Montreal and 227 from Toronto.

# Sturgeon Falls.

Travelling westward from North Bay by the C. P. R. through the Nipissing District for twenty-three miles, the town of Sturgeon Falls is reached. Here are the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, which employ about 1,500 hands in the mill and the forest, and which represent investment to the extent of about three million dollars. Other industries are the Sturgeon Lumber Company, and the North Ontario Refining and Reducing Company, a large fishing industry, etc. On the Sturgeon River here 10,000 horse-power has been utilized. The population is 3,500.

Alongside the line of the C. P. R., and in the valleys of the Sturgeon and French Rivers are many fine productive farms, and the district is excellently suited for dairying and the raising of live stock; while for the produce there are first-class markets at Sturgeon Falls, at North Bay to the east, and at Warren, Sudbury, etc., to the west.

# Sudbury.

Fifty-six miles farther west is the town of Sudbury, which has a population of about 2,500. This is a great mining district. The nickel-copper mines yield most of the copper produced in the Province; and in the production of nickel they have given Ontario the first place in the world, having far surpassed the island of New Caledonia, the only other source of supply of this metal. There are also important lumbering interests in this district.

# Southern Algoma.

A branch line of the C. P. R. starts at Sudbury and runs south-west through the District of Algoma along the north shore of Lake

Huron to the town of Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of 180 miles. Northward from this town the Algoma Central runs toward the C. P. R. Back a short distance from the lake shore are many sections of fertile land finely adapted for farming, dairying and the raising of stock. The district is also rich in minerals—iron, copper and nickel.

#### Sault Ste. Marie.

At this town, which has a population of 10,000, there are industries in which millions of dollars are invested, such as the Algoma Iron Works, the Algoma Steel Works, the Sault Ste. Marie Faper Company, etc. From adjoining rapids the Lake Superior Power Company supplies them with 150,000 horsepower. All the traffic of the upper lakes, consisting principally of grain and lumber, passes through two canals at Sault Ste. Marie, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. There is a great market here for farm produce, and farmers are doing remarkably well.

# Port Arthur—Thunder Bay District.

This is a flourishing city of about 15,000 inhabitants on the C. P. R. 552 miles west of Sudbury. Situated on the west shore of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, it is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway (for which it is a divisional point), the Northern Navigation Company, the Booth and White Steamship Line, and the Montreal and Lake Superior Steamships, the headquarters of the Canadian Northwest Steamship Company, and a port of call for the vessels of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. Much of the merchandise of the east is here transferred from water to rail, while grain from the west is transhipped to the vessels of the lake. A branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes through the city northward to its main line running westward to the Pacific Ocean.

Elevators, with a capacity of 9,000,000 bushels, provide storage for grain carried by rail from the west. A coal dock, equipped with the latest machinery, capable of unloading a vessel at the rate of ten tons a minute, has a capacity of 800,000 tons; a blast furnace for iron, with a working capacity of 300 tons per day and a possible of 400; lumbering interests which cut 50,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and trim 2,000,000 railway ties; water powers

of great utility near the city, which supply a large flour milling centre and induce the erection of various kinds of factories; valuable mines of iron, copper, silver and gold within a few miles distance; the centre of the fishing industry on the Canadian side of the lake—these advantages and industries and others represent a prosperous city, which owns its water power plant, waterworks systems, telephone and electric light service and its street railway. With fine public buildings, and situated on an ascending succession of plateaus on the shore of the bay, it is an attractive commercial and residential city.

### Fort William.

Four miles farther west on the line of the C. P. R., this is a prosperous city with 15,000 of a population. It is on the shore of Thunder Bay and is one mile from the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, the finest harbour on the Great Lakes, with a water front of fully twenty miles, giving dock space for vessels with a draught of over twenty feet. It is the terminal port of the C. P. R. steamship service from Owen Sound, the lake terminals of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the Canadian Northern Railway passes through the town to its terminal at Porth Arthur. Grain from the West in great quantities is transhipped at Fort William to the lake vessels, and is here accommodated by grain elevators with a total capacity of over 12,000,000 bushels. The city is in a mineral district which includes hematite and magnetite ore, now so much in demand. At Kakabeka Falls nearby 20,000 horsepower has been developed for manufacturing and other utilities, and it is proposed to increase the development to 100,000. Large iron ore foundry works, saw and planing mills, sash and door factories, brick manufacturing, and flour mills of great capacity represent its chief industries. works are about to be established employing 1,000 men. As an index to the city's prosperity the assessment for 1906 was \$10,-000,000 at the rate of eighteen mills, and the pay roll of the C. P. R. was \$020,000. It owns its water works and its telephone and electric light systems, has substantial public buildings and fine residences. These twin cities, Port Arthur and Fort William, connected by electric car service, are the "gateway of the West."

# Wabigoon-Rainy River District.

The growing little town of Wabigoon on the C. P. R. 199 miles west of Fort William, has good soil easily cleared and a mining section where gold has been discovered. Around Wabigoon Lake are thousands of acres of fertile land gently undulating, capable of growing the cereals, small fruits and vegetables of Southern Ontario. A government colonization road, forty miles in extent, is in the western part of the settlement, and another of about thirty miles extending to the northeast. This section around Wabigoon, being connected by the C. P. R. with Winnipeg on the west and Fort William on the east, has a good market outlet for its farm produce.

# Dryden.

This town, thirteen miles farther west, stands at the head of forty miles of navigable water. Population, 250. On the falls of the Wabigoon River, 3,000 horsepower has been produced. Many mining claims are being developed in the vicinity, and a very fine, easily cleared, agricultural section lies due north of the town. On the C. P. R., it is also within twenty miles of the G. T. P. on the north, to which good roads extend.

### Kenora.

Eighty miles west of Dryden is the town of Kenora, situated at the junction of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River. and at the foot of 300 miles of navigation. It has a growing population of over 7,000. The C. P. R. has a divisional point here with very large shops and yards. The Rainv River Navigation Company has a line of steamers to the terminus at Fort Frances, while other vessels have regular routes to other points. Its principal industries are flour milling, lumbering, fishing and mining. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has a capacity of 5.000 barrels per day, and a barrel factory which makes 1,000 flour barrels per day. The Maple Leaf Company is another big mill, also the Rat Portage Lumber Company with a large annual output, and a Customs Reduction Works for the separation of gold and silver from the crude material. The town develops its own power on the Winnipeg River, and owns its electric light and telephone systems. It is beautifully situated and well built. Ten thousand islands prettily dot the bosom of the Lake of the Woods, and this fine feature, with fishing and hunting, makes the town and district very attractive to the tourist.

## Telford.

At this point, forty-four miles west of Kenora, is the western boundary of Ontario, where it touches Manitoba. From St. Eugene on the eastern boundary of Ontario to Telford on the west, the distance is 1,285 miles. For the want of space many places where there are railway stations have been omitted. But such a distance in a province, the northern half of which is just beginning to be opened up and developed, is surely suggestive of magnificent opportunity to the farmer, the lumberman, the miner, and the lover of sport in these rich, untrodden wilds.

## Fort Frances—Rainy River District.

Turning for a little to the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs due westward (the C. P. R. runs northwest), through the Province from Port Arthur, we reach Fort Frances, a town of growing importance. Population, about 1,800. In this district there are unlimited quantities of pulpwood, and large pulp mills are being established. It has two large sawmills, a brick manufacturing plant, and the largest peat works in the west. At the Alberton Falls here 60,000 horsepower is being developed. The town is the terminus of the Rainy River Navigation Company (as told under "Kenora"), and of the Northern Minnesota Navigation Company, also of the Duluth, Virginia and Rainy Lake Railway, and of the Minnesota and International Railway.

# Rainy River.

This town (the name of which does not indicate the climate), is the first divisional point of the C. N. R. east of Winnipeg. It has also steamboat connection with Fort Frances and Kenora. The Rainy River Lumber Company, with one of the most modern mills in the Dominion, runs night and day for seven months of the year, employs 450 hands, and has a season's output of sixty-five million feet of lumber and fifteen million feet of lath. The planing mill of the company is operated all the year. The Rat Portage Company employs 200 hands during the season and has an output of



200,000 feet of lumber per twenty-four hours. The company has a large planing mill and manufactures lath and shingles. The cooperage plant of the Sutherland Innis Company, employing 50 hands, uses up three million feet of logs per year. Other important industries are being established. In this region of industry the settler can earn money to assist him in clearing his farm.

# Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts.

These districts occupy that section of Ontario westward of Lake Superior and on to the Manitoba boundary, and cover an area of 300 miles from east to west, 200 from north to south on the east and 100 on the west. Three great lines of railway traverse this region lengthwise, the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. in operation, and the G. T. P. nearing completion. Covered thus with nearly a thousand miles of railway, the possibility is afforded of the full development sooner or later of all its natural resources. Forests cover its whole area, giving indefinite opportunity for the lumbering industry; magnificent lakes and rivers abound, offering incalculable scope for waterpower development, and for the all-essential needs of the farmer; and in considerable areas of agricultural land there are free farms available for thousands of settlers, with work and wages meanwhile in other occupations to help the industrious man to clear his farm and possess a comfortable and independent home.

# EXPANDING ONTARIO.

Under this heading the *News* of Sept. 13, 1909, says: "Pullmans within 170 miles of Hudson Bay mark a fresh and important stage in the opening up and development of that vast north country.

"Northern Ontario is only beginning to come to its own. Years ago the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the rocky tract which hugs the north shore of Lake Superior gave all the region between Lake Nipissing and Thunder Bay a bad name. All the land between the great fresh water sea and Hudson Bay was ignorantly classed as worthless. The discovery and development of iron mines in the Michipicoten district, the finding and working of the world's greatest nickel deposits near Sudbury, and the still later unearthing of the world's most

phenomenal silver camp at Cobalt, have done something to redeem the reputation of a region for long regarded as a dreary and unprofitable waste.

"But far more important was the location of a great tract of land suitable for agriculture in that portion of the province. Government explorers have found that the rough country familiar to travellers on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Lake Superior region extends only a few miles back from the shore. Beyond the rocks and the scrub timber lies an immense belt of farming country which extends from the Lake Abitibi region on the east to Lake Nipigon on the west, a distance of probably 500 miles. It is two or three hundred miles wide from north to south, and is estimated to contain from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of agricultural lands, in great measure well watered, rich in soil and at present heavily timbered with pulpwood. The climate is said to be favourable to the raising of crops, and it is believed that in time the 'clay belt," as it is called, will support a large and prosperous farming population. Abounding in spruce timber and water power, the north country should also be the scene of a pulp and paper industry of steadily growing proportions. This hope will be realized if our people can be persuaded of the absolute necessity of conserving our forests and other natural resources."

# DEVELOPING THE NORTH.

Under this heading the *News* adds: "For twenty-five years the sons of old Ontario farmers have been pouring westward and spreading out over the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Unaware of the existence of millions of unoccupied acres in their own province and unable through lack of railway facilities to reach them even if they had known of them, the migratory element of our population has gone further afield. The necessity of clearing the northern Ontario lands of timber is offset by the fact that in this very encumbrance lies an ample source of revenue valuable to the pioneer settler during the years when he is getting his land into shape. The fertility of the region has been demonstrated by the display of agricultural products exhibited to the touring legislators.

"The provincial railway provides a strip of the eastern end of the belt with transportation facilities, and before long two new transcontinental roads will thread its whole length from east to west. The Transcontinental is under construction from Lake Abitibi to Lake Nipigon, and the Canadian Northern will shortly build a loop from Sudbury to the Nipigon River. The prospect is that throughout their entire length both these sections of railway will be flanked by prosperous communities of farmers. From the outset the settlers will be blessed with plenty of fuel and water—commodities lacking in some parts of the far West.

"The existing mining camps and the probable discovery and development of other valuable mineral deposits should provide the settlers with convenient local markets for their products and the railways will carry their surplus stuff further east. The rapidly rising valuation placed upon farms already under cultivation along the provincial railway serves as a trustworthy indication of the brilliant future in store for this part of the country. Because of its rolling character the land will be easily drained, and the long duration of daylight in those northern latitudes conduces to the rapid growth and maturity of vegetation. The region is well adapted to the live stock industry, and in fact to mixed farming on a thoroughgoing scale.

"Prior to the building of the provincial railway the trade of the Temiskaming country went down the Ottawa to Montreal. Ever since it has come more and more to Toronto. The Transcontinental may carry some of the business of the clay belt to the eastern metropolis, but Toronto and other Ontario manufacturing and wholesale centres stand to benefit materially by the projection of the Canadian Northern to the Nipigon River. In view of these considerations alone the older portions of the province will support the Ministry in any proper step that may be taken to hasten the opening up and development of the new north by means of increased appropriations from the common exchequer."

# LORD CHARLES AT TEMAGAMI.

"The boys of Cochrane Camp on Lake Temagami were surprised and delighted to receive an unexpected visit from Lord Charles Beresford on Thursday last. His Lordship, who was on a fishing trip, commented upon the sturdy appearance of the bronzed young boys assembled to welcome him, and congratulated the boys upon having such a magnificent summer playground, as

camp life amid such surroundings could not fail to develop resourcefulness and physique. When asked what he thought of the North, replied that he was greatly surprised and impressed with the resources of New Ontario, of which most people outside of Canada had no real conception, while he had never seen anything more beautiful than the Temagami country."—News, Sept. 13. 1909.

## ACQUIRING A TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS.

The Province of Ontario is divided into forty-three counties and seven districts. The latter, comprising Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Muskoka and Parry Sound, form now what is known as New or Northern Ontario.

The public lands open for disposal are chiefly in the districts named, and in the following counties, Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew, situated in the northeast section of Old Ontario.

The districts and counties are divided into agencies in charge of a Land Agent, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural lands open for disposal may be obtained—

- (1) By Purchase.
- (2) By Free Grant.

## TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE IN NEW ONTARIO.

QUANTITY AND TERMS.

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or a quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or *sole* female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and bona fide occupation within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet,

clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent. of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required, which will be sent to the department. If the land is vacant and open for sale the applicant must, upon notice from the Agent, pay the first instalment of the purchase money, for which the Agent will give him a receipt. The applicant has then authority to go into possession and commence the settlement duties.

Applications are not received for any public lands until they are laid out into townships, surveyed into lots and concessions, and formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council. Lands that are reported to be valuable chiefly for mines, minerals or timber, are also withheld from sale for agricultural purposes.

Nearly all the lands now open for sale are *subject to timber license*, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from timber license, after a sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual *bona fide* occupation of the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma and Rainy River.

### FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber, may be appropriated as *Free Grants*; but such appropriations are restricted to the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Rainy River, and that tract lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, and comprising the northerly portions of the Counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria and Simcoe, and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Although no fees are charged by the Department, or allowed to the land agents for locating, yet, if required to prepare the necessary affidavits, the Agent may make a reasonable charge for so doing.

# Who May Locate and the Quantity.

Two hundred acres is the limit of the Act, therefore no individual can obtain more than that quantity as a Free Grant, and if the land selected exceeds the 200 acres, the applicant must pay for the overplus at the price fixed by the Regulations. A single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man without children under eighteen residing with him, is entitled to a grant of 100 acres. But in case it shall be shown by satisfactory evidence that a considerable proportion of the land selected by the applicant who comes under either of these headings, cannot be made available for farming purposes on account of rock, swamp or lake, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may make an allowance for such waste land, and may increase the quantity of land located to such applicant to any number of acres not exceeding in the whole 200 acres. This provision applies to land within the Huron and Ottawa territory only. The male head of a family or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under eighteen years of age residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant: and may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In certain townships, however, in the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, and which are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or into lots of 160 or 320 acres each, the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen, or the head of a

family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only; that is a full quarter section, or a half lot, as the case may be; and he may purchase an additional 160 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In the District of Rainy River the male or sole female head of a family with children under 18 is entitled to 160 acres, as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash; and a male applicant over 18 years without children is entitled to 120 acres as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at the same price.

As soon as advised by the agent that his location has been carried out, the locatee may occupy his land and commence improvements, which he must do within one month from date of location.

## Conditions of Location.

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

- (a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.
  - (b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 by 20 feet in size.
- (c) Actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent.

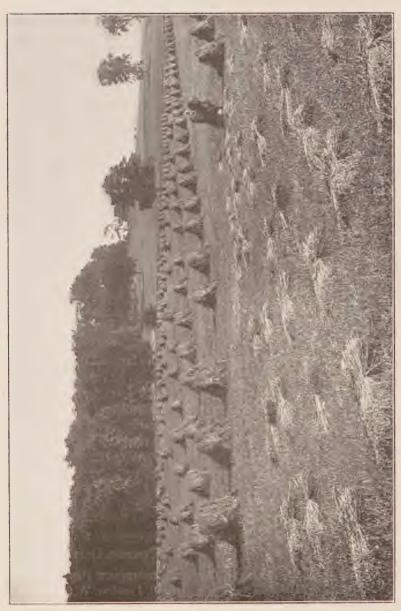
A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the 3 years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than 6 months altogether in any one year. He must, however, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale." But for full details on this point and others, see booklet issued by the Department, entitled, Sale and I.ocation of Public I.ands, from which these extracts are taken.

For further information apply to

Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ontario, Canada;

or to N. B. Colcock, Ontario Government Agent, 163, Strand, London, W.C., England.



Field of Oats.

# Ontario as a Prospect for the Emigrant.

If the ordinary farm hand in any part of the British Isles only knew or believed in the great opportunities of advancement and prosperity afforded by such a magnificent field as the Province of Ontario he would, if he could, cut adrift from lifelong subordination and drudgery, and proceed to carve out his home on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean. Work, indeed, would lie before him, but emancipation, sooner or later, would be his prize. Even without experience, and granting strength and willingness alone, a man with a few years' training on a farm in Old Ontario would be able to rent one for himself with a view to final purchase, or to go to New Ontario where he would get good land at a nominal price or even free. In any case, his experience would specially equip him for work in the agricultural line anywhere throughout the Dominion. But the clerk or the professional man should not come; he is not wanted unless able and willing to do manual work. Ontario is in need of strong, resolute men, whether experienced or not, her people of experience, whether farmers' sons or farm labourers, having drifted largely to the allurements of the Northwest, their discipline equipping them for the remoter and severer task. But Ontario is in special need of the farm hand, the man of experience. He is in demand, and is more likely to be a speedier success.

And if the tenant farmer should come, with some capital, there lies before him the opportunity of settling down where the rough experience of the pioneer is overcome and past. Improved land may be purchased at from \$30 to \$70 per acre, the value of the buildings being included in the higher figure. Farms may be bought at \$500 and at prices all the way up to \$50,000. In the list of improved farms for sale (see Farming Opportunities in Ontario, a pamphlet supplied by the Ontario Government), the price named for the farm includes land and buildings but not stock or implements unless mentioned. The farmer will usually accept a partial payment in cash with mortgage security for the rest. The price is not for leasehold but for a sale in fee simple. The tax is not levied by the Government but by the local municipality, and is very reasonable, amounting usually to about 50 to 60 cents on the \$100 of property value. There are various reasons for farms being offered for sale. In many cases the farmers' sons have secured new farms in Northern Ontario or in the Northwest provinces, and the head of the family, thus left dependent on hired help, often inefficient, is desirous of retiring from active work. In other cases these farms belong to men with other businesses, who rent their farms, and this generally means a falling off in attention and fertility. And in others there is the mere desire to realize a good profit. Some of these farms are offered at prices much less than the yearly product would warrant, and so giving the opportunity of a splendid investment for the man of some capital who desires a healthy and independent life.

As already shown there is in Old Ontario a network of railways affording transport for the products of the farm to the various towns and cities throughout the province. And with the expansion of the country's prosperity, the rise in population, the increase of manufacturing industries and the enlargement of towns and cities, the investment of the farm receives a corresponding advancement in value. Meantime the settler does not need to wait for comfort and civilization in Old Ontario. He is in the midst of it now. The people are mainly of British stock, with the general uniformity of thought and aim that belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race. There are fine schools and a free education, secondary or high schools, colleges and universities, and there are churches belonging to all the leading denominations. And in his own particular calling the farmer has the instruction and encouragement of such societies as the Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute, and the ever ready guidance of the Department of Agriculture for the Province.

# THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT'S OPINION, OF ONTARIO.

The following are a few of the many letters received by the Director of Colonization, Toronto, from recently-arrived immigrants. Several are to J. M. Clarke, Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain, who conducted a large party to Ontario in May last.

BEACHVILLE P.O., OXFORD, ONTARIO, Aug., 1909.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 18th inst, to hand, asking my opinion of advantages offered to a British colonist by this province. I am of opinion that this province offers the very best advantages that a man could wish for, either to farm or to learn farming, and my advice is not only to people who cannot get on in the Old Country, but to people with a little capital to come and settle here, and I am sure they will not regret it, if they will observe the advice given in the beginning of the "Immigration Pamphlet" re many little acts of independence and thinking they know better than their masters, and drop that favourite saying, "We do it better in England." If that is followed, they will not clash with anybody, and come prepared to work and not to think their masters cannot do without them. I think, from what I have seen and heard, that too many of the wrong sort of English people come here, and consequently have made some farmers shy of the English people. Also the food question is one of the great items with us, especially meat. Well, I have worked on several farms, and at each place meat was provided at each meal. After a while I found that I preferred the Canadian style of living, as there is more variety about it, and that is a lot. Of course one cannot expect meat if one is not where it can be got, or things that are out of season. Also, I think that a colonist should be warned and advised re wages, which I find good—in fact, generous—but I find also there are those that look to take advantage of a colonist just arriving, and will cut him very low, but am glad to know they From people with that experience come those awful accounts of the awful life an immigrant lives out here, which one often sees in the English papers, which I believe to be perfectly true and are detrimental to this country; but one does not see many accounts of the good places, people are content to remain and say nothing. I find also that the Canadian people could not be nicer, if

they would, to strangers. Wherever one goes on arrival here they are received and treated like friends, and feel at home. It is not like the desolate friendliness one feels in a strange place in England.

I am sure, from my little experience out here, that if people at home only knew how nice a country this was, there would more of the better class come out, instead of investing their small capital at home.

I will conclude now, or I will go filling another sheet up. I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. R. HAMILTON.

Formerly 90, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E., England.

Woodstock, Ontario, Aug. 21st, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter to hand, in which you ask my opinion as to the advantages Ontario has to offer to the British colonist.

In the short period of five months which I have spent in this province, I think its advantages are great, especially for gaining an experience in mixed farming. I, being with one of the best farmers in the neighbourhood—Mr. H. MacDonald—have, therefore, gained all possible information in that direction, as he is well known as being a raiser of well-bred shorthorn stock, and also a good tillage farmer.

I think anyone with grit in them can in time be their own master, although I think the West offers the young man far greater advantages, it being a new country. This province is certainly the best place to make a beginning in and use oneself to the ways of the country.

I think if only more from the British Isles knew the splendid class of people there are here, and the advantages the country offers, they would not hesitate to book their passage for this free country.

Thanking you for your kindly interest and past favour in securing me my first position here,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) E. J. RENDELL.

Formerly Furlea Farm, Stokeclimsland, near Callington, Cornwall.

c/o Mr. W. Prouse, Ostrander, Ont., Canada, July 11, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

I am writing to express my thanks to you for finding me employment in Canada. I may say that everything you told me in the Old Country concerning Canada has come true. I find the people are very pleasant and civil, and treat me as one of themselves. The living is exceptionally good, and the climate is healthy and bracing. This section of Canada, I notice, is chiefly dairy farming, and it seems to me about one of the best spots for an emigrant to come to. Of course, one must be able to milk fairly well, and then one can command good wages. It is not necessary to be able to milk before leaving the Old Country. I could not milk one cow when I left England, and I have been here two months and frequently milk four and five cows. If I hear of any of my friends who are coming I certainly shall not fail to recommend them to write to you, as I know you will look after them all right and find them good places. Good men can get their \$20 to \$30 per month, with board and washing, but, as you said to me, they must bear in mind that Canada does not want that class of men we call "the loafer." This sort of fellow is no good; he goes back to England and says "Canada is no good." Consequently this strays into the press, and hence we read (when in England) such a lot about unemployment in Canada. I may say that in the short time I have been here I could have had no less than four places to go to. There is plenty of work for willing men, especially farm work. I do not regret leaving the Old Country. Canada certainly, in my opinion, excels it. Thanking you again,

I remain, Sir,

Yours very faithfully, (Sgd.) W. P. HARPUR.

Formerly 52, Parade, Sutton Coldfield, Eng.

VITTORIA P.O., FISHER'S GLEN, NORFOLK Co., ONTARIO, August 20th, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

I write to you, in answer to your letter, to tell you that I like this part of the country very much, and there is plenty of room for more English people if they are willing to work. The people said at home, when they heard of me coming to Canada, that there was

no work out here, but they have made a mistake, and I have written them and told them how I like the place and what it is like, and if they will think the same as I do they would not stop in England to starve.

From yours truly,

(Sgd.) Mr. J. PATERSON.

Formerly East London.

c-o Mr. Thos. Kemp, Staffa, Ont., Canada.

Dear Sir: August, 1909.

In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion of farming in Canada and how I have progressed, I wish to say that I think farm life the healthiest possible, and I like it very much. Have been in Mr. Kemp's service four months, and I shall no doubt continue in it, and wish to thank the Immigration Officials for placing me with such a kind and instructive master, and in such a good home. I was working in the mines in England, but feel double the man now, and would advise any British boy who is used to hard work to give this country a trial, and he will make money, and there are not so many inducements to spend here in Ontario, and he will be among his own nationality. I am quite settled.

Truly yours,

(Sgd.) Thos. Morris.

Formerly 14, Empress Road, Newton, Wrexham, N. Wales.

BANNER, ONTARIO, CANADA, Sept. 3, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

It is with pleasure I am able to say that since I have been in the Province of Ontario I have been successful. I have received better wages and have been given more chance to get on than when in England. I consider myself that any man from the Old Country who is willing to learn is much better off here. I have chums in England who are coming here in a short time. May I send them to you for a situation?

If at any future date I apply to you for another place, I hope you will find me one equal to this.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. J. WILSON.

Formerly 5, Layton Villa. Hampton, Eng.

c-o Mr. H. L. BURRELL, RAYSIDE, ONTARIO.

Aug. 22nd, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

I have much pleasure in answering your kind inquiry of the 17th inst., and I may say that I think I am doing well, and I see no reason why I should not do well in the future. I have, as you know, been here just over three months, and I have been treated very well. As regards Ontario for the "British Colonist," from my short experience I should say it has many advantages, for it has a very nice climate, and crops when attended to grow fine.

I think it is a pity that young men of good character cannot in some way be assisted over here, for there are, I am sure, many young men, hard workers, who through bad trade, or no fault of their own, cannot save enough money to get across. I have not regretted coming here with Mr. Clark's party at all; on the contrary, I guess it is the best day's work I have done in my life.

I will close now, thanking you for writing me and for the convenience of being put right on a good job.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) S. J. WINKLES.

Formerly 19, Albert Street, Birmingham.

c-o Mr. R. Lockhart, Blandford Sta., Ont., Aug. 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

I thank you for your very kind inquiries re success since coming to Ontario, and shall be pleased to give you my humble opinion of the advantages this excellent province has to offer to colonists of British blood.

I have succeeded well so far, having been placed with an earnest, honest and hard-working farmer. We work very long hours, have the best of food and sleep as soundly as anyone.

I am glad that I came, and feel satisfied with the way I have got on, and I am eagerly looking forward to the day when I shall be settled on a farm of my own.

The advantages which this province offers to the colonist ought to be more widely known among the farm labourers in the Old Country. They would be twice as well off here, but would have to work harder and longer, but the conditions are worth it.

To the city man I would say, don't come if you are not strong, don't come if you are afraid of being lonely, but if you are strong and can sacrifice the shallow pleasures of a city life and want to get on in farming, Ontario is the place for you. It is a very beautiful place, very fruitful and produces splendid crops. The weather is just like the best of English weather. I hardly like the idea of the prairie province, and shall take a long time to decide whether I shall leave beautiful Ontario or not.

Again thanking you for the honour done me in writing me,

I am,

Your humble and obedient servant,

(Sgd.) PAUL RICHMOND.

Formerly 28, George Street, Villa Cross, Birmingham.

c-o Mr. J. A. McTavish, Shedden, Ont.,
August 22nd, 1909.

SIR:

I am in receipt of yours of August 17th, nd in reply thereto I have much pleasure in saying that I think the Province of Ontario offers to the British colonist every advantage desirable for advancement in life.

I feel it would interest you to know how grateful I am for your extreme kindness in placing me here. Both Mr. and Mrs. McTavish are extremely kind to me and treat me as one of their own, and if on any future occasion you place any of my fellow-countrymen here, I can assure them of a thorough good home and training in the profession of farming.

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Sgd.) ALBERT KENT.

INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, August 2nd, 1909.

DEAR SIR:

My opinion as to the qualities and advantages of agricultural land in Ontario is ideal. The soil for the most part is a rich clay loam and very fertile, and well adapted to grow all kinds of crops to a considerable profit, and the great thing about Ontario is you are near to railways and good markets, and that is a great advantage. Another advantage to the emigrant is the farms here are far superior to those in the Old Country, and the rents and rates are much lower. You can rent good land from \$3.00 (that equals 12 shillings) and upwards per acre, or buy the land very cheap, according to quality. Those wishing to emigrate should come to Ontario; the summers are longer than they are in Western Canada, and the winters are not so severe.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. H. THORNBORROW.

Formerly The Lodge, Ashburton House, Putney Heath, S.W.

Verschoyle, Ontario, July 6, 1909.

DEAR MR. CLARKE:

I wish to tell you now that you are home that I am thankful to you for advising me to come out to this country. I landed here one year ago, April 7th, and I have been in steady work ever since. I am now working for Mr. George Dutton, getting £5 a month, board and lodging. I have not been out of work a day since I landed. My two boys are also here close to me, hired for the year to Mr. Tom Rowson and Jem McConkey, at \$180.00 for a year, board, washing, lodging and mending.

I am sorry I did not meet you sooner, and come here 20 years ago, but better now than never. I hope you will tell Messrs. Bell & Park, of Exeter, how I am doing, and many of my friends who are working like I was.

Hoping to write you a longer letter next time.

Yours thankfully,

(Sgd.) L. W. Luscombe.

c-o H. Merlan, Nithburg, Perth Co., Ont., Canada.

ONT., CANADA, July, 1909.

DEAR MR. CLARKE:

I have now been in Canada nearly three months, and in every way it has proved to be a most interesting and happy period in my life. I really cannot over-estimate my appreciation of the country; the climate is much the same as England, with the exception of winter, which I have not yet experienced. There are many that run down the country, but I have come to the conclusion that the men who say much against Canada are either too lazy to work, or else they are fools, and consequently not able to work.

It is a grand country, truly blest with milk and honey, but a man must work, and work very hard, to make a success. I say that, providing a man has had a reasonable education and is intelligent in business matters, and not afraid of hard work, there is nothing to prevent him making headway. Take a tour through England's farm districts, and ask any farmer if he would take an inexperienced man, give him his board and lodging and washing, and \$120 per year, and I am almost positive that you would not find one single man who would do such a thing. However, this is what any intelligent, inexperienced man can obtain in Canada, and when he becomes experienced can claim as much as \$300 per year. Now if a man is careful and does not squander his money away, but simply spends what is absolutely necessary, it will not be many years before he is in a position to take a farm of his own.

The Government will give a man 160 acres for a very trifling sum, and providing he remains on that land and cultivates it well for five years, it becomes his own property. Now, having the land practically given to you, it does not take a tremendous capital to stock it with farm machinery, horses and cattle. Small things lead to big things, and with care and perseverance a man will see his farm gradually increasing year by year in wealth and prosperity.

I may mention that it is my intention to save money, and in course of time take my 160 acres, and when I have obtained that land it will be one of the proudest and happiest moments of my life.

This is not a puffed up, exaggerated account, and I urgently advise all young Englishmen to come out here and make a start.

There are hardships and difficulties, the same as there are in every work in life, but the rough must be taken with the smooth.

I will conclude with the words of Washington, who said that "Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man."

Yours truly,

A. O. SMITH.

Formerly 55, London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

BEACHVILLE, ONT., July 6, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE:

I am sorry for not having written you before. I am working for Mr. Ernest Sandick, getting \$20.00 a month for four months. I like the country well, and the people here are kind and good as anybody could wish. You can tell Messrs. Walters & Sons, of Ipswich, that any man that is used to farm work and can milk can get good money out here. I am four miles from Ingersoll, and the country round here is fine. The chances for a man here are certainly good.

I thank you very much for what you have done for me. I am going to get the rest of the boys to write you on Sunday.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR W. POLLARD.

Formerly Thorpe Lane, Ashfield, Stowmarket.

BEACHVILLE, ONT., July 6, 1909.

Mr. J. M. Clarke,

Ontario Government Agent.

DEAR SIR:

At last I have made up my mind to write to you and let you know how I am getting on. I am getting on very well. I like the country very much. I find farming in this country different from what it is at home. I am getting £3 a month, but will get £4 this next month when I can milk; this is with board and lodging, no washing. I do not find the work here any harder than it is in Suffolk. Be sure

and tell our friends round Farmsden to come to Ontario; it is better than England for a man that wants to work on a farm, but learn to milk if possible before you come to this part, as it is a great dairy country in this part of Ontario. I must say I am delighted with it so far, and I hope I will like the winter. You told me the truth about it before I left.

I am very thankful to you for what you have done for me and the interest you have taken in me, and if this or any other letter I can send you will be of any use to you in your work in England, you are very welcome to it.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ALBERT HAMMOND.

Formerly Chapel Hill, Framsden.

COCHRANE, NEW ONTARIO,

Donald Sutherland, Esq.,

Sept. 27th, 1909.

Director of Colonization, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed you will find a letter that I have intended to write to you some time ago. I am writing this letter hoping it will be a help to some of the people that are looking for land. I have travelled over four townships around Cochrane, and I think there is just as good land here as a man will find any place. I have seen farmers in Scotland paying £2 per acre rent for land that was not as good; in this country a man can get 160 acres for \$80, and then it is his own. Then he has the timber that he can take off and sell, Now a settler has every chance in this country if he has a mind to get along. He can take off the pulp, which will bring him \$4.50 per cord delivered on the track. He can get it cut for \$1.50 per cord. It will cost him \$1.00 per cord for drawing to the siding, which will leave him a balance of \$2.00 per cord. The pulp is not the only thing that a man has to depend upon. He need not be afraid of being out of work if the time should come that he wanted to make a few dollars. He will always find plenty of road work, which the Government is putting all through the country. He will get \$1.50 per day and board, which will bring him about \$40.00 per month. It is about seven years since I came to this country, and I can say that I always found plenty of work. There is one thing I would like to mention; that is this, if the people see that you are trying to get along they will do all in their power to help you.

I am writing this letter so as you can use it in the Old Country, and if there is anyone that wants any information about the country I will be only too glad to give it, because I do not think after a man has settled here for a year he would go back to Scotland to start and work.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. CHALMERS.

Charlton, New Ontario, Canada.

Formerly of Avreshire, Scotland.

For further information write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

Director of Colonization,

Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Or to

N. B. Colcock,
Ontario Government Agent,
163, Strand,
London (W.C.), England.











